Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 130 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July	Khyber	6,945
12th "	Culna*	6,153
19th "	China	7,932

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON:					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
9th July	Nagoya	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
10th July	Dwarka	Karachi 1 p.m.
7th "	Chakla	Karachi & Gulf Ports.
10th "	Gregory Apcar	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Nitchesan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kirin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	4th July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3197	7th July	16th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	23rd July	2nd Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Burma Maru	S. Imai	June 7th	8th July	Japan.
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi	July 22nd	15th July	Marseilles.
Ganges Maru	M. Okamoto	June 15th	4th "	Japan.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	July 23rd	25th "	Japan.
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

E. ATZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
234, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 611

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Genpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hoseeln.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.,
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Waruno & Mandall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto and Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a Lot of Old Gunny Bags, Packing Cases, Tins of Various Kinds, Galvanized Iron Drums, New Empty Boxes of Carpenter's Tools, Water-proof Bags and Cases of Empty Beer Bottles.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

A lot of old Gunny bags, Packing cases, Tins of various kinds, Galvanized Iron Drums new empty boxes of Carpenter's Tools, Water-proof bags, and Cases of empty beer bottles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES NEN SOOKHS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Jagannath Chaganlal Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Kishandas Dwarkadas.

4 packages Nensookhs No. 7474.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

On TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 407, 6 yards, 44 inches, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst. [illegible] Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for [illegible] agrees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods, consisting of:—

20 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
25 dozen Shuttles other kind.
35.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 11ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 5.515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,410 ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x 2ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P. shape Buffers about 5143 lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2·520 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112½ lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5,000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SATURDAY, THE 5TH JULY, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th day of July 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of St. Peters School, near, the Tram Terminus opposite the Mazagon Castle, Mazagon. Very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table arm and armless chairs meatsafes handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and plated ware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving rich carpets, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands teapoys carved writing tables, sweet toned piano, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book case, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.,

The property of A. Stevenson Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO,

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

Under instructions from the Officer-In-Charge, Supply Depot, Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, All unserviceable packing material, kerosine oil and petrol drums, etc., on FRIDAY, the 4th July 1919, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Station Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall.

BOMBAY AUCTION Co.,

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No 821.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY STORES, MEDICINES, CARRIAGES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS, ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. STEPHENS & SONS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the stable premises opposite the Alibaug, Churney Road, Girgaum, all the Machinery Stores, Medicines, implements etc., belonging to Messrs. W. Stephens & Sons, and consisting of:—

One oil engine 12 H. P. by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with two water tanks, crushing machines, shaftings, drill machines, nave cutting machines, band saw with saws, hand-drill machine, chaff cutter, tyre, building machine, boxing machine, rubber tyring machine wooden wheels, lathes, bellows, vices, new spokes, old iron, iron rods, iron tyres, hammers, moulds, old and new woods, anvils, carriage lanterns, leather reins, harness, saddles, velvet carpet, rubber tyres, red rubber tubing, files, screws, buckles, axles, poles, iron rings, alluminium sheets, empty varnish tins, empty bottles, empty drums, bolts, nuts sockets, tapes, locks, joints, foot bells, hinges, aparons, India rubber hooks, handles, foot rests, bellows, blacksmith's tools, leather rubbish, old monsoon aparons, carriage bodies and boxes, old harness, saddlery, tools, large wooden boxes, paint, varnish, paint utensils, marble slabs one new vis-a-vis incomplete, one new canoe victoria incomplete training mail phaeton and tumtum, dispense table, medicines in bottles, and jars, one medical instrument for horses, syringes, one large safe, Remington typewriter copying press, Horse measuring stands, water filter, large scale and weights show cases writing tables large and small cupboards, horse boxes, horse shoes, etc.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD, OLD WOOD, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th July 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings, old wood, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES AND 5 DOCRAS LOOSE COTTON AND 3 BUNDLES, IRON HOOPS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 5th July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, in the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods slightly damaged.

6 Bales and 5 Decras, Loose Cotton (Malkapur) and 3 Iron hoops Invoice No. 168 of 16-3-1919.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:

Ex. S.S. Cressy Hall.
500 kegs Wire Nails.
Bombay, 4th July 1919.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES DEALERS.

SALE OF ENGLISH MADE MILL STORES OF WELL KNOWN BRANDS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at their sale room at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the Bank Concerned.
1 case "Headmost" Brand Best Polished Reeds.
6 cases "Headmost" Brand Best Egyptian cotton Healds.
2 case Weft Fork Holders.
2 case Grooved Emery Fillet.
4 case "Headmost" Brand Best Polished Reeds.

Full particulars can be obtained of and the samples can be seen at the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1919.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—61, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established 1918. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000 (FOUR LAKHS).

Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."

Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

For Particulars apply to

MANAGING AGENTS.

COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 882, CALCUTTA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—PROOF-READER and CANVASSER for a Printing Press. Experienced need, apply to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2992

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Encyclopaedic Directory Co., Monthly pay Rs. 150 and commission. Cash security Rs. 4,000 is essential. Apply immediately CHIEF AGENT, 227, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3002

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER. Also an ACCOUNTANT for a local Mill. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2983

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN "civil" for Ahmedabad, must be neat and accurate in work. Apply stating terms to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Maldon House, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2962

WANTED—Hindu ACCOUNTANTS with practical EXPERIENCE of GUJARATI NAMA in business firm. Salary Rs. 75 with prospects. Apply fully NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Hanuman Building Town Hall. 3001

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for Ahmedabad, must be neat and fast and have good command of language. Apply personally AGENTS, Calico Mills, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines Bombay, between 9 and 11 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. 2963

WANTED—A SECOND ENGINEER holding Board of Trade Certificate and with experience of Motor Engines, for a Motor Schooner. Apply in person to The AGENTS, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Etd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 2947

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Nice PLOTS in City for buildings. Apply stating terms and particulars to Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2990

WANTED ON HIRE.—Decent BUNGALOW in good locality at Devlali for the season. Write Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2998

WANTED ON HIRE—MOTOR LORRIES of 5 tons carrying capacity. With full particulars apply to Messrs. K. WORAH & CO., 7, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2983

WANTED—MOTOR CAR, second-hand, but very little used, should be just like new, one self starter, electric lights and horns, strong and durable. Write to BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, Kalbadevi Road. 2993

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LANDS with or without bungalow in suburbs. Apply stating full terms and particulars to Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2989

WANTED—A CANVASSER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF Mill Machinery. Apply Box No. 741, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2967

CINEMA MACHINE—Wanted to purchase films, projector engine, dynamo, fire extinguisher, tent, (new or second hand). Apply to K. W. JOSEPH, Jos Villa, Trichur. 2974

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ROYAL SHAKESPEARE, 3 Vol. Apply to MR. VAMANRAO, 12, Clare Road, Byculla. 2991

DE DION MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder, 4-5 seater, in very good running order. Apply Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

STATIONERY—Send us a trial order for anything that you may require for your office or private use and we will convince you that our prices, goods, and service are always RIGHT. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

THE chief feature of the BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, is that only materials of the best quality are stocked. Last mail has brought a fresh supply of Ferro Prussiate and Gallic papers and linens. F

TO BE LET.

TO LET for the Poona Season, High-plinth, large, airy and open Bengalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound, Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg, Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE SOLD.

FIFTY (50) ORDINARY SHARES of the Bharuch Fine Mills Co., Ltd. Write at once—

MANSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL,
251, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 2987

WANTED.

WANTED—1st CLASS BENGAL STEAM COAL for Locomotives. Delivery F. O. R. at Pitsmouth.

Offers with full particulars should be sent to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal Railway, Gondal. 2984

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the resignation by Lieut.-Col. S. C. EVANS, I.M.S., of his seat in the Bombay Medical Council, a vacancy is caused in that Council to be filled, under sub-section (d) of section 2 (2) of the Bombay Medical Act No. VI of 1912, by election by the medical practitioners, who for the time being are practising in the Bombay Presidency and are registered under the Act, and who are not Graduates in Medicine and Surgery or Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay.

The attention of all registered practitioners is invited to the Notice regarding the election published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," (Part II) of the 3rd July, 1919 and in the "Sind Official Gazette" of the same date.

Any further information which may be required will be furnished on application to this office where the Electoral Roll may be seen, if desired, and copies of the Notice in question obtained.

JOSEPH BOCARRO,
Registrar, Bombay Medical Council.
Murzban Road, Fort.
Bombay, 4th July, 1919. 2995

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Thomas Birkett and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1919. 2905

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

A WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS leaves Delhi for the Ballard Pier Bombay every Friday, by which limited 1st and 2nd class accommodation is available for homeward bound passengers wishing to proceed direct on board the Mail Steamer. Application for accommodation should be addressed to the Station Superintendent, Delhi, in good time. A Restaurant Car will be attached to the train. Timings are as follows:—

Delhi	Dep.	8-50
Muttra Junction	,,	11-12
Bayana	,,	12-33
Kotah Junction	,,	16-43
Rutlam	,,	21-14
Baroda	,,	1-42
Bombay (Ballard Pier)	Arr.	9-50

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2715

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ending 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 4 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Friday the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1919.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1919. 3004

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Messrs. DHARAMSEY JETHA & CO., and GOPALJEE PURSHOTTAM, PURSHOTTAM DOSSA AND LUDHA BOWJI as cotton brokers under the name and style of Gopaljee Purshottam & Co., has been DISSOLVED from to-day, so far as concerns our clients Messrs. DHARAMSEY JETHA & CO., by their retiring from the said partnership and notice of such dissolution has been given to the said other partners of Gopaljee Purshottam & Co., and our clients Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha & Co., shall not be liable or responsible for any transactions effected by any one of the said other partners or any one else in the partnership name of Gopaljee Purshottam & Co.,

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1919.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Dharamsey Jetha & Co
3006

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMSHEDJI DHUNJIBHOY MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the below described property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand, in to or upon the said property or any party thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof. At the expiration of such period the purchaser will complete the sale and all such claims as aforesaid, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.—

All that piece or parcel of Gowthan land or ground situate, lying and being at Khandala in the registration Sub-District of Mawal, Taluka Vadgaon, District Poona, bearing Municipal Nos. 8 and 9 and admeasuring 133 feet on the east 115 feet on the West 78 feet on the South and 61 feet, on the North and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the West by the land of Washer woman Bali and her son Rama, on or towards the North by the land and stables of Rustomji Bomanji Mistry and on or towards the South by the land of Mahadeo Chintaman (and the land being Gaothan land it bears no survey Nos. and no assessment is payable to Government) together with all the bungalows, cottages, outhouses erections, etc.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1919.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DHVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the Goa Coir and Oil Mills Co., Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered in Bombay and having had its registered office at 9 Tamarind Lane.

MAHADEO RAJARAM BODAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Pleader of the High Court residing at Girgaon outside the Fort, Creditor. ...Petitioner

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that upon the affidavit of Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas solemnly affirmed herein on the 20th day of March, 1919, an order has been made herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 29th day of March, 1919, appointing Mr. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas, Official Liquidator of the above Company with all powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, in the place and stead of Mr. R. D. Sethna the Official Liquidator appointed by Judge's order herein dated the 17th day of April, 1915.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1919.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRU,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, 1st Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
3009

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

AMERICA'S JOAN OF ARC.
PEARL WHITE
IN THE
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL OF THE ARMY
NOW SHOWING AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
EPISODES 4, 5, & 6
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
And his Unsurpassable Company of Incomparable Songsters, Dancers, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and general Mirth and Melody Makers.
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING

To-day To-morrow Friday and Saturday, 4th and 5th July.
PIE No. 3
HAS A HUSBAND THE RIGHT TO KILL?
SHOULD HE KILL HIMSELF?
ASK SYDNEY JAMES
SEE Sydney James Picture Palace
SEE Sydney James Problem Play
"Did she have A Past"
Reduced Price Matinee next Sunday 6th July at 5-30 p.m.
PIE No. 3
SPECIAL NOTE
EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
To-morrow SATURDAY, 5th July at 6-30.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
SUNDAY, 6th July at 9-45
"The Romance of Tarzan"
MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 7th & 8th at July at 6-30
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th and 11th July at 6-30.
"The Romance of Tarzan"

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
Come and enjoy the great fun
"A SUBMARINE PIRATE"
"GUSSLE'S RIVAL JONAH"
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

GAIETY CINEMA
A ROYAL ACROBAT
A most sensational photo-play
featuring
BUFFALO
Italy's Strongest Man.
Marvellous feats of physical strength. A dramatic representation of court-life. With
A Screaming Comic.
Charlie Chaplin in Trenches
THURSDAY FRIDAY 3 SHOWS, AT 6-45, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Produced by ASTRA and PATHE presents
"MRS. SLACKER"
Can a wife be more of a man than her husband?" | "Can a man save a girl from drowning and yet be anything but a hero?
featuring
Gladys Hulette & Creighton Hale.
"GIRLS"
"If your husband was a SLACKER would you don Khaki and fight in his place?" | "If you had a husband with a yellow streak, what would you do to make him see his duty towards his country?"
"Would the women of this country if they felt their country needed them do as their sisters in Russia did, don uniforms and take the place of the men?"
"ONE GIRL DID!"

You will miss him for ever
if you do not make up your mind to have a last glimpse of him at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Undeterred by the rains, this Man of Mystery, Benevolence and Crime,
ULTUS
has been steadily attracting crowds of his admirers this last week, and to-day—Friday—he makes his exit.
The Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.
FOUR SHOWS TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

WINSOME BABY MARIE OSBORNE.
In her newest, happiest Pathe Production
WINNING GRANDMA
"Winning Grandma" affords this delightful girl star a real opportunity to display the simple, loving art of which she is an accomplished mistress. How she wins the love and confidence of a cranky old Lady who sees no joy or happiness in love is a theme that could not be better for a Baby Marie picture. There is a strong plot in "Winning Grandma" and lots of laughs. Little Smiling Sammy, the col. lad, obtains possession of a grand square piano and what he does to it—well see the picture and enjoy the best laugh you have had in a dog's age.
TO-NIGHT AT THE
IMPERIAL
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Sat. and Sun. Matinee at 5 p.m.

THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
presents to-night and during the week
SIRENS OF THE SEA
truly the Picture Beautiful. An epic among Cinema accomplishments with an unending Succession of Magnificent Water-Witch Scenes of dazzling splendour
featuring
CARMEL MYERS, LOUISE LOVELY AND JACK MUCHALL
A huge ensemble of Beautiful water Spirits, Bewitching Maidens, and Filmy
SIRENS OF THE SEA
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

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on 09 April, 2017

A FOOD-DRINK

For the Poor and the Rich
Peasant or Prince

Instant Postum.

Appetizing Cheering hot drink

made Instantly in the cup, no Boiling.

As such Postum has now taken place of Tea and Coffee, in thousands of Homes.

Note—*PRICES GREATLY REDUCED*

Small tin .. .. Rs. 1 8 0
Large „ .. .. „ 2 12 0
Sample tin (for 5 cups) for 0 3 0

Use always Postum if you value Health

Many a person wastes his health in acquiring wealth and then would give all his wealth to regain his health, but alas! very often too late. If you value health, send for my Illustrated (1919) "Health" Catalog just ready. Cost 8 Ans.

B. P. MADON,
Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ,
Branch:—297, Hornby Road, Fort.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief. Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

GOOD LUCK'S

36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys.	INDIAN	Wood Toys.
consisting a set of 36 Kitchen Utensils. PRICE 5, 4, 3 & 2 Per Set. according to Size & Quality.	made with INDIAN materials by INDIAN labour on INDIAN soil.	consisting a set of 12 Painted Animals. PRICE Rs. 10,5,3,2&1 Per Set according to Size & Quality

Buy these Toys for your Country's sake because your country needs you to buy all that is Indian; buy for your own sake because of their beauty, workmanship and good finish; buy for your children's sake because of their Playful and Instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set.

ORDER FROM :—GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED
Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-8 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 66, Medows St. (Opp. Horsepeerunla) Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	—	12 010
„ Exports to Great Britain	—	—	15,000
„ to Continent	—	—	1,000
Future in New York July	—	—	33 34
„ „ Oct.	—	—	33.32
„ „ Jan.	—	—	33 46
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	34.26
„ „ Orleans	—	—	33.60
Futures at New Orleans July	—	—	33 65
„ Oct.	—	—	32.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	23
Demand Bills ..	—	—	4.59.00
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	76½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 3.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 588 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and fluctuated between Rs. 586½ and Rs. 588½. The price then gradually advanced to Rs. 593, but again declined to Rs. 588½. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 589, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 590/91. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 587, advanced to Rs. 591, and after fluctuations closing rates were as under.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	—	July-Aug.	594
„ Bengal	—	—	July	433
Fine M.G. Comras	—	—	July	516
Good „ Southerns	—	—	July-Aug.	542

BROACH COTTON CROP.

The total rainfall up to the 30th June in the Broach district is 8.30in. This rain has been general throughout the district. Sowing has been completed and two to four leaves have appeared above the surface of the ground. Young plants are doing well and further rain is required especially in the Gaekwari district for nourishment.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 3RD JULY 1919:

				Rs.
Gully Good M.G. Broach	—	—	July-Aug.	590
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	—	July	427
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	—	July	510
Good M.G. Southerns	—	—	July-August	537

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	455	443	420	415	Ready.
M.G. Stnd Punjab	450	438	425	410	„
M.G. Oomras No. 3	535	520	502	..	„
Central Provinces	550	585	520	..	„
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	552	542	527
Sawginned Dharwar	..	594	587	577	„
M.G. Broach ..	601	594	587	577	„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd July 1919.

Cotton	2 893	Bales.
Wheat	3,385	Owts.
Linseed	12,127	„
Rape etc	2,468	„
Ghagellyseed	1,358	„
Poppyseed	2,589	„
Groundnuts	874	„
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	118,467	„
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	45 717	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	3,886	„
Jowar	4,119	„
Maize	Nil	
Barley	736	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 3rd, 6 p.m:

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs: as. p:	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	— 74 0 0	— — —
„ „ Cawnpore 10-30	— 74 0 0	— — —
„ Karachi Bengal ..	— 74 0 0	— — —
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	— 17 8 0	— — —
„ „ Cawnpore	— 17 8 0	— — —
„ Yellow Cawnpore	— 18 0 0	— — —
Linseed Brown Bold ..	— 23 8 0	24 8 0
„ Thin ..	— 23 0 0	24 0 0
Teelseed White 35-15 ..	— 114 0 0	— — —
„ Gajar 75-25 ..	— 111 0 0	— — —
„ Gajar 50-50 ..	— 108 8 0	— — —
„ Black ..	— 94 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed White ..	— 22 4 0	23 4 0
Groundnuts ..	— 111 0 0	— — —
Mowraseed ..	— 9 12 0	— — —
Barley ..	— 45 0 0	— — —
Castorseed ..	— 64 0 0	— — —

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 3rd.

	Rate Rs: as. p:
Davids No. 16	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 1 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 3rd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s:	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong „	206
Shanghai	311
Japan	124
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 3.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 260/8
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 203.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 311.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due, 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but eased off and closed weaker on account of profit-taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,390, Swan 742/8, Simplex 567/8, Madhowji 2,460, Shahpurji 136/4, Kohinoor 1,565, Currimbhoy 420, Kastoorchand 1,100, Finlay 690, Crescent 259/8; Century 535, Fazulbhoy 870, David 745, Colaba 1,815, By. Dyeing 1,637/8, Bundi 55, Cen. Mining 39/8, Katni Ord. 336/4, Katni Defd. 1,810, Alcock 830, Tata Old Defd. 1,165, Tata New Defd. 580 pr. Tata Ord 241/4, Shivrajpur 42/8, By. Burma 1,035, Bt. Burma Petro: 26/8, By. Tramway 802/8, By. Steam 427/8, Tata Hydro. 1,545, Tata Bank 53/8, Tata Oil 350 pr. Tata Bank 53/8, Tata Oil 350 pr.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 28th June, 1919:

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.
Capital	—	—	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	—	1,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	21,00,816		
„ Deposits at Branches	84,25,682		
			2,88,26,498
Other Deposits	—	—	20,64,31,013
Post Bills	—	—	6,374
Sundries	—	—	39,46,006
	Rs:		28,07,09,890

ASSETS.

			Rs
Government Securities	—	—	2,18,51,153
Other authorised Securities	—	—	18,71,840
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	—	—	3,45 93,155
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	—	—	5,48,25,290
Bills Discounted and Purchased	—	—	3,21 92,274
Dead Stock	—	—	14,94 467
Stamps	—	—	12,772
Bullion	—	—	—
Balances with other Banks	—	—	4,96,747
Sundries	—	—	16,27,467
Cash	—	—	11,17,48,786
	Rs:		28,07,09,890

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 3rd.

			Total up-to-date.	
Loan	Rs.	2,420 0	Rs.	2,705 0
Cash Certificates	„	3,968-0	„	1,33,624- 2
Total		7,388-0	„	1,37,219-12

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated 5th June, 1919, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £85,219,120, an increase of £746,765, as compared with last week's return.

The yields of the smaller goldfields continue to diminish, as well as that of the Transvaal. The Rhodesian gold output for April, 1919, amounted to £213,160, as compared with £239,916 for April, 1918, and £225,808 for March, 1919. The West African gold output for April, 1919, amounted to £109,570, as compared with £117,520 in April, 1918, and £112,543 for March, 1919.

The arrival of a consignment of $6,000,000 from Canada has been announced in New York. This is the first important transfer of gold between the two countries, Canada and the U. S. A. since the entry of the latter country into the war. It is rumoured that other substantial parcels will follow.

SILVER.

The prices, mainly owing to scantiness of supplies, have risen during the week, although trade enquiry has been less active. The Shanghai exchange is a penny higher at 5s. 3d. the tael.

The Finance Member of the India Council, when introducing the Financial Statement for 1919/20, made the following remarks regarding currency:—"In April, 1918, however the position was stabilised by our purchase of American silver. The reserve from which we were subsequently to draw, had been held at the rate of 1 dollar per ounce, and that rate determined the price at which silver was sold to us, while our agreement with the United States Government bound us not to buy any silver at a higher price, while the Pittman Act remained in force."

We append statistics relating to Indian Trade, showing what proportion was transacted with the United States of America. (The export figures include re-exports.)

Imports: U. S. A.—Proportion 3 per cent. Average 1909/10—1913/14 £97,231,000. U. S. A.—Proportion 8 per cent. Average 1917/18 £100,283,000.

Exports: U. S. A.—Proportion 7 per cent. Average 1909/10—1913/14 £149,411,000; U. S. A.—Proportion 13 per cent. Average 1917/18 £161,704,000.

Net balance between India and U. S. A. in favour of India (about) £7,500,000 Average 1909/10—1913/14; £13,000,000 1917/18.

This total of £13,000,000 required by the U. S. A. for payment for goods purchased from India during 1917/18, indicates one of the reasons why the U. S. A. assisted the Indian Government to provide the supply of silver rupees necessary in the circumstances.

The stock in Shanghai consisted of about 30,400,000 ounces in sycee and 16,300,000 dollars on the 17th ultimo. No fresh news has come to hand.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
May 30—52.1/2d. cash, 52.1/2d. 2 mos.
May 31—53.0d. cash, 53.0d. 2 mos.
June 2—53.1/8d. cash, 53.1/8d. 2 mos.
June 3—53.3/8d. cash, 53.3/8d. 2 mos.
June 4—53.1/4d. cash, 53.1/4d. 2 mos.
June 5—53.1/8d. cash, 53.1/8d. 2 mos.
Average—53.062d. cash, 53.062d. 2 mos.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent
Bar gold per oz. std., 77/9.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 5/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

SIMLA, July 2.

The Alliance Bank of Simla results for the year ending 30th June, are highly successful, and show a profit, including Rs. 2,77,000 carried forward from last year, of 13 lakhs.

The Directors propose a dividend of 14 per cent. *plus* a bonus of 3 per cent. making 17 per cent. for the year. Rupees one lakh is added to the Reserve Fund making it 38 lakhs, one lakh more is set aside to form the nucleus of a pension fund for the staff and Rs. 1,87,000 is carried forward.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held on Monday, the 11th August.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July	11%	90
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	18%	2,125
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,310
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	130
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs.	25 50	..	8%	42
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	25
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	..	..	53/8
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	£			£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Mercantile Bank ..	10	..	7%	38
„ 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
„ 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	..	33%	£113
National Bank of India £1 ..	2½ £25	..	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	112
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	82
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	72
Mymensingh Bhalrab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	6 %	84
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	6 %	102
Sind Lights Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	168
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100		5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	9½ %	580
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Half Year div.	Quotation nett to buyers.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,425
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	100
Akola ..	100	..	5	150
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	850
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,637½
Bombay United ..	250	..	25	332½
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	20½	535
Central India C. ..	500	May-Nov.	210	2,500
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China ..	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	50	1,250
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925
Crescent ..	100	do.	25	287½
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	420
David ..	250	do.	20	745
Dawn ..	250	do.	30	420
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov	15	225
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	85	820
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar-Sept.	70	870
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills ..	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	690
Gold Mohor ..	500	..	125	1,100
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	50
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	140	200
Hyderabad ..	1'000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	221½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	7½	335
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo ..	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,100
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.	150	1,180
Khatao ..	1 000	June.Dec.	200	3,150
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,565
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,400
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1,100
Madras United ..	1 000	June.-Dec.	80	1,800
Maneckji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,400
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1 000	..	400	3,450
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	April-Oct.	20	350
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	405
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,565
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil.	225
Pearl ..	250	..	55	830
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	460
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	145
Premier ..	53	..	100	82½ pcm.
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	..	150
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	..	Nil.	126½
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	725	8,100
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	567½
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,310
Swan ..	250	Oct.	Nil.	742½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,300
Tata .. O	500	..	5	1,425
Tata .. P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill ..	250	..	..	400
Vishnu Cotton .. O	500	..	75	850
„ „ P	500	..	7	525
Western India ..	1'000	..	150	625
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraValley O 600	1 000	..	4%	340
AndhraValley P 600	1,000	..	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	230
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4½
Bamanqua ..	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	100
Baroca Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corportn ..	125	..	25	1,042½
By. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	..	..	360 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum ..	6	Mar.-Oct	..	26/8
By.ElectricSupply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	..	9%	164
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	£10	..	10%	202½
Bombay Flour Mill ..	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,025
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	427½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	250	Oct.	6%	230
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50 ..	10	..	2	25
The Eastern .. O	10	April	4	32½
Chemical Co. D2shi	500	..	42%	425
Indian Cement Co.. D	15	..	5%	22
Katni Cement P	1½	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O	250	..	20	725
P	100	..	5	230/4
P200	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Kemp & Co.	100	Oct.	15	227½
Kurramsee Landing	50	Oct.	30%	88
Rs. 75	200	July	20	170
Marcks & Co ..	200	..	Nil.	100
M. Kenzies Ltd. ..	100	July	3	80
Maraland Price Co. ..	100	..	30	375
Maralane Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	24
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	..	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	25	240
Phillips & Co: ..	40	July	30%	530
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	Nil.	40
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	48	672/8
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	4	42/8
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co..	100	..	35%	135
Swadeshi Stores .. O	100	Sept.	6	35
P	75	Sept.	20%	150
Tata IronSteel Co. D	20	..	8	245
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	1,285
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	..	6%	140
„ Dif („)190	400	..	..	145
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	..	800
P	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,545
„ Iron „ Pref (second)	10	..	7	1,405
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fs ..	100	..	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co. ..	1 000	April-Oct	51%	6% prm.
Telephone Co. ..	50	June	50%	325
Tata Oil Mills 60..	50	..	6	310
E—Buy. D—Cum Div. N—Nominal price	100	..	..	300 p.m

BABIES FRANCIS.

"The Talk of the Neighbourhood"

Dear Sirs, Wallingford, Berkshire.

I think it is only right to let you know how my two boys (twins) have thrived on your food. They are the talk of the neighbourhood for their size and strength. At 18 months they both weighed considerably over two stone. They still continue to take Virol after each meal.

I take Virol myself when I am run down, as I find it very beneficial. It was also prescribed for me at the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, where they always have it "on Tap."

Yours faithfully, C. FRANCIS.

VIROL

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,
MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellafy Dress ..	275	Aug.	18	180
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort ..	275	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty ..	500	July	70	900
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug.	15	130
Jumna Glas.& P.Co. Ltd ..	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co..	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts..	100	..	50	700
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	100
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	165
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co..	400	Nov.	70	500
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	750
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15	140
Velkaut U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

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Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The storm from the Bay has nearly disappeared, but both monsoon currents remain fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan and local in Assam, Behar and Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Cherrapunji two, Chaibassa one, Purma one and a half, Allahabad a quarter, Parachinar a half, Kotah one, Udaipur and Mount Abu three-quarters, Deesa three, Surat five, Bhujrakot a quarter, Veraval a half, Sutna one, Hoshangabad and Seoni one and half, Saugor one, Karwar three, Calicut two, Trivandrum one and a half, Mercara two.

Temperatures are now much more nearly normal, and the maximum at Peshawar yesterday was 107 degrees, the lowest since May 25th.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in United Provinces, decrease in Gujarat and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

SEASONS	24 hours to 8-30 a.m. of 3rd July 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 3rd July.	
			1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) —	1 12	30 75	15 62	11 14
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 42	33 93	17 8	9 2
Esplanade (Govt. Tej. Hospital)	1 24	33 78	16 98	9 41
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) —	1 18	35 43	16 92	10 22
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..	—	—	—	—

S. S. Queennoor, Captain C. Williams, arrived here from Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, heavy monsoon.

S. S. Chindwara, Captain D. M. Macdonald, arrived here from London via Gibralter, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, heavy monsoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is now nearly normal at most stations; night temperature is above the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.30in. of rain and light showers have fallen elsewhere. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has again fallen and is normal except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.19in. of rain, Mount Abu 0.76in. and Kotah 0.97in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at Jacobabad. Day temperature continues above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Bhuj reports 0.29in., Dwarka 0.11in., Veraval 0.38in., Rajkot 0.35in., Surat 5.23in., Deesa 3.01in. and Neemuch 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West. Day temperature remains in excess at Bhuj and Deesa, but is generally below normal elsewhere; night temperature is in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly generally rain in the west of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.63in., Saugor 0.86in., Hoshangabad 1.64in., Amraoti 0.23ins and Nagpur 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the area of rain. Day temperature is generally in moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1.12in., Ratnagiri 2.70in., Mormugao 0.77in. and Karwar 3.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is slightly below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has occurred locally in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad; the chief amounts are Belgaum 0.67in., Poona 0.38in. and Aurangabad 0.61in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north-west of the division. Day temperature remains below normal and the deficiency is considerable in places; night temperature is in slight defect generally.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay which was near Jubbulpore yesterday has moved in a north-westerly direction and has filled up considerably. The depression between the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts has also filled up to a large extent after determining widespread rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the west of the Central Provinces, and local in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Central India West, Rajputana and the east of the United Provinces. Day temperature has fallen in northern India and is normal except in Rajputana; it is low in the Central Provinces and the north of the Peninsula.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat, and an extension in the United Provinces and possibly the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd July, 1919:—

The storm from the Bay has moved rapidly inland and its centre is over Jubbulpore this morning. It has caused both the monsoon currents to increase in activity and rainfall has extended into parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy two inches; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half; Dibrugarh three; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri two; Darjiling three; Cuttack, Sambalpur, Gorakhpur, Bahraich one; Mukteswar two; Chakrata one and a half; Ludhiana a half; Simla three-quarters; Seoni one and a half; Jagdalpur three; Mercara one and a half.

Temperature has decreased in the United Provinces, but continues very high in the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 3rd of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.9	79	58	0	0	0
Do. (2nd)	102.0	84	0	91	0	—0.07
Jask	106.0	86.7	80	1	0	—0.14
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.6	76	9	55	0	—0.79
Rawalpindi	104.2	81.4	48	0	0.38	—2.16
Lahore	104.8	82.8	54	0	0	—2.02
Hissar	104.0	85.1	52	0	0.12	—4.95
Ambala	97.6	83.3	69	1	1.06	—3.84
Delhi	102.0	80.6	60	0	0	—3.88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.1	81.4	88	0.09	0.83	—2.81
Mainpuri	99.0	83.1	77	—	0.39	—3.37
Jhansi	100.1	80.8	86	0.05	1.86	—4.22
Cawnpore	98.8	80.8	91	0.06	1.55	—2.38
Allahabad	95.1	80.1	77	0.30	1.76	—3.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.1	92.6	50	—	0	—0.29
Karachi	90.7	82.0	87	—	0	—1.04
Ajmer	102.2	77.9	79	0.19	0.42	—2.24
Jaipur	101.5	83.6	65	—	1.18	—1.68
Kotah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Abu	84.2	67.6	83	0.76	2.29	—5.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.2	77.9	78	0.29	0.49	—1.68
Dwarka	89.1	81.4	85	0.11	0.15	—2.81
Veraval	89.9	75.6	91	0.38	1.81	—2.94
Rajkot	99.8	76.6	86	0.35	2.20	—2.96
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	77.6	85	0.03	2.69	—2.71
Surat	88.3	77.1	98	6 23	12.95	+2.80
Ahmedabad	91.0	78.1	84	0.05	2.92	—2.65
Deesa	100.9	79.9	85	3.01	4.65	+1.81
Neemuch	92.0	75.2	93	0.64	2.52	—2.40
Indore	92.5	76.3	97	0.05	13.87	+7.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.3	75.5	84	0.63	7.14	—1.95
Saugor	83.6	74.0	92	0.86	4.41	—3.41
Hoshangabad	91.1	74.2	84	1.64	14.53	+7.74
Khandwa	88.5	73.9	87	..	8.93	+2.97
Akola	95.9	72.5	92	0.09	10 8	+4.95
Amraoti	93.8	72.3	93	0.23	8.21	+0.98
Nagpur	93.3	73.7	83	0.22	13.94	+9.86
Chanda	95.5	74.0	89	0.02	16.15	+7.85
Raipur	91.1	75.5	75	..	27.31	+17.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	75.5	89	1.12	30 75	+9.34
Ratnagiri	84.4	74.9	87	2.70	49.09	+6.58
Marmugao	81.2	..	92	0.77	32.98	+8.88
Karwar	81.4	75.2	94	3.22	83.31	—7.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.7	73.2	78	—	6.55	+1.45
Ahmednagar	77 3	67.8	87	0.10	7.18	+1.76
Poona	78.5	74.8	91	0.38	4.02	—1.51
Sholapur	81.6	68.1	84	0.16	11.18	+5.95
Bijapur	79.8	68.4	86	..	4.81	+1.21
Belgaum	72.9	67.1	97	0.67	15.51	+1.08
Aurangabad	78.1	68.0	83	0.61	4.63	—1.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.1	71.8	71	0.05	8.01	+1.76
Hyderabad	82.3	71.0	80	0.08	11.14	+6.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	72.7	92	1.17	22.41	—18.55
Calicut	84.1	72.1	95	1.99	26.59	—10.65
Cochin	85.7	72.4	86	0.93	25.46	—5.80
Colombo	95.6	75.8	94	0.08	3.68	—4.59
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	79.2	61	..	4.03	—0.94
Bellary	88.5	74.6	64	..	1.67	—0.47
Cuddapah	98.4	77.3	70	0.03	3.64	+0.36
Madras	101.1	81.3	52	..	2.50	+0.31
Bangalore	80.7	65.6	82	..	2.36	+0.62
Coimbatore	87.7	69.6	63	..	1.47	—0.27
Trichinopoly	99 1	76.2	60	..	1.12	—0.49
Negapatam	95.9	78.8	71	0 05	3.23	+1.73

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.522	Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6	"
Dew Point	74.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.920	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	79.1	"
Minimum do.	75.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind	325	Miles
Fall of Rain	1.85	Inch.
Total fall during month	7.08	"
Do. do. year	30.48	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0.33	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	3	m 2 56	26 1		3	m 8 37	16 1
Fri.	4	m 3 12s	27 6			9 40	18 0
Sat.	5	m 3 45	25 4		4	m 9 18	19 3
Sun.	6	m 4 48	26 6			10 25s	18 4
Mon.	7	m 5 40	24 8		5	m 10 2	20 4
Tues.	8	m 6 44	25 7			11 14s	18 7
Wed.	9	m 7 9a	24 2		6	m 11 0	21 2
		8 19a	24 3				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 3 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h.	6m.	Sunset 7h. 20m.
4 (Friday)	" 6h.	6m.	" 7h. 20m.
5 (Saturday)	" 6h.	6m.	" 7h. 8 m
6 (Sunday)	" 6h.	7m.	" 7h. 20m.
7 (Monday)	" 6h.	7m.	" 7h. 20m.
8 (Tuesday)	" 6h.	7m.	" 7h. 20m.
9 (Wednesday)	" 6h.	8m.	" 7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	38·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51·4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd July, 1919, was 29.805 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The market for jute shares ruled strong, and a large business was put through at steady rates. There was a very strong demand for coal, several stocks showing a good improvement in price. In miscellaneous section a fair amount of business was put through without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 32, Bengal Nagpur 82, Bhulanbarare 48-8, Borcola 0-12 p., Borrea 46-12, Burrakur 51, Burra Dhemo 15-8, Central Collieries 28-4, Chatabar 15-4, Damuda 27-8, Enfield 13-12, Equitable 51-4, Jasnadih 17-8, Jointy Central 28-4, Jumoni 16-4, Kasta 7-8 p., Kalapahari 24-4, Kinuri 15-4 ex. div., New Kendah 14, Patmohna 25, Raneegunge 72-8, Reliance 52-8, Samla Kendra 23, Samla Govindpur 2-4 p., Sarakdih 24, Searsole 13-8, Sendra 28-4, Standard 67, Suratand 17-4.

Jute:—Anglo India 345, Alliance 728, Auckland 447-8, Bally 242, Belvedere 505 s.l., Budge-Budge 615, Caledonian 602, Centurv 17, Craig 11 p., Dalhousie 500, Delta 550, Fort Gloster 835, Fort William 443, Howrah 45-4, Kamarhatty 915, Kanknarrah 800, Kinnison 880, Lansdowne 470, Lothian 409, Naihati 748, Northbrook 65-8, Reliance 46-12, Standard 650, Union 780, Waverley 24-8.

Tea:—Monkhooshi 15, Hutma 13-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1930, Bengal Potteries 3-8 p., Calcutta Oil and Cake 20, Dunbar Cotton 98, Frank Rose 14, Howrah Oil 48-3, Indo Burmah Tin Dredging 16-8, Indian Standard Wagon 42 p., Indian Iron and Steel 55 p., Lister Anticeptic 2-12 p., Marshall Sons and Co. 18-8, Mackenzie and Co. 1-12 p., Premier Oil 19-12, Peaces Slipway 1-12 p., Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 26-4, Ryam Sugar 21-4, Sphere Insurance 10, Tata Industrial Bank 52 p., Thorniecroft 12 p., Triton Insurance 78-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to Rs. 69-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-14 to Rs. 70-4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.

S. S. Queenmoor, Williams Colombo, June 24.

S. S. Chindwara, Macdonald, London, June 6.

July 3.

S. S. Nagoya, Norman, London, June 6.

S. S. Khyber, Pincitney, Sydney, June 7.

S. S. Queda, Moxon, Rangoon, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru, Hosakawa Hongkong and Singapore.

S. S. Dwarka, Brown, Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Ganges Maru, Okamoto, Kobe.

S. S. Queenmoor:—The steamer Queenmoor, 2,409 tons, Captain C. Williams, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Colombo, with ballast, which port she had left on 24th ultimo.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's extra steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain D. M. Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London via Gibralter, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with a general cargo, 32 cabin and 3 deck passengers, which port she had left on 6th ultimo.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Nagoya, 4,294 tons, Captain W. A. Norman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 12th ultimo, a general cargo and 3 passengers, which port she had left on 6th ultimo.

S. S. Khyber:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s Australian mail steamer Khyber, 5,685 tons, Captain L. D. Pincitney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney via Milborne, Fremental and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 7t ultimo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. M. Brown, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ganyes Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru, 2,733 tons, Captain M. Okamoto, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 3rd July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A	Kirin Maru	Kobe	5-7-19	..N Y Kaisha
B	Irsmore —	Hull	9-7-19	W & A G & Co
D & E				
	Glendhu..	Antwerp	9-7-19	..T M & Co
F	Ganges Maru ..	Singapore	4-7-19	..O S Kaisha
G	Martenique	Bangkok	N F	..G Arbuthnot & Co
H	Utopia —	N F	N F	..H S Shoosh-tary & Co
K	Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
	Maru ..	Kobe	7-7-19	..N Y Kaisha
P	Faviganana	Genoa	5-7-19	..M Italiana
Q	Lhasa —	N F	N F	..M M & Co
	Offside			
K	Iran —	N F	N F	..H Shastary & Co
L & M				
	Nurani —	N F	N F	..T M & Co
N	Hejas —	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courtland ..	Marmagoa	3-7-19	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	Marmagoa	N F	..B S N Co
Netravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani —	Bhawnagar	3-7-19	..B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chakla..	P Gulf	7-7-19	..M M & Co
3 Koranna.	New York	N F	W & A G & Co
4 Porto di			
Alisandretta	Genoa	6 7-19	..M Italiana
5 Akbar —	Port Sudan	10-7-19	..T M & Co
7 Burma			
Maru ..	Kobe	5-7-19	..O S Kaisha
8 Tola ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 City of Corinth	Karachi	N F	..K N & Co
10 [illegible] 11			
Gregory Apcar —	Durban	10-7-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Khyber.	London	5-7-19	..M M & Co
2 Jehangir	Yokahama	9-7-19	..B I M
3 Bandra .	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Banora.	Busra	2-7-19	..M M & Co
5 Coconada	Busreh	6-7 19	..M M & Co
6 Querimba	Rangoon	6-7-19	..M M & Co
7 Othello ..	Marseilles	4-7-19	..J Finlay & Co
8 City of Sparta..	Karachi	N F	..K N & Co
8 Chindwara	Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
9 War Isis.	London	15-7-19	..D R I M
10 Ismaila .	Calcutta	17-7-19	..M M & Co
11 Clan Lindsay ..	Glasgow	4-7 19	..J Finlay & Co
12 Hermelin	Hongkong	5-7-19	..B I M
13 Pentakota	Busreh	7-7-19	..M M & Co
Offside			
14 Furnea..	Busra	10-7-19	..M M & Co
14 Jeddah..	Suez	5-7-19	..T M & Co
16 Polladen	Calcutta	7-7-19	..D R I M
17 Parlora.	P Gulf	10-7-19	..M M & Co
18 Umta ..	Rangoon	20-7-19	..M M & Co
Ballard Pier station.			
Nagoya ..	London	N F	..M M & Co
Jetty end			
Muttra —	Busra	8-7-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Grat			
Shongasoff	N F	N F	..D R I M

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ula —	N F	N F	..M M & Co

EXPORT.

S. S. City of Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 300 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bales cotton waste, V. A. Save; 100 bales cotton waste, Chimanlal Chandulal & Co.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool:—4000 cwts. linseed, 2000 cwts. cotton seed, Latham Amercrombil & Co.; 120 tons ground nut cakes, Sandny & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Brüel & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Trikamjee Jeevandas; 100 bales wool, Esmail Dossa & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Cambell & Co.

S. S. Khyber for London:—Bosses tortoise shell, Rahimtoola Dhunji & Co.; 22 cwts. gumkadaya, B. P. Dalal & Co.; 4 bales cheap skins, Joomabhoy Sheriff & Sons; 8 bales goat goat, sheep skins, Haji Noormohamed & Haji Essa A. Peerbhoy.

S. S. Karana for New York:—126 cwts. myrabolams, 37 cwts. nuxvimica, 52 cwts. fennel seed, Prajiee Soorji & Co.; 204 cwts. gumkadaya, Ratansey Dhanjee & Co.; 171 cwts. gumkadaya, Padamsee Khoverjee & Co.; 300 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas & Co.

S. S. Irismere for Hull:—16003 cwts. linseed, Bombay Company.

S. S. City of Corinth for Marseilles:—170 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Othelo for Marseilles:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Glendhu for Antwerp:—800 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 910 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Farugnana for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kifunezan for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally & Co.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Osaka:—106 bales cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kifunezan Mary for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Nagoya for Shanghai 300 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kerin Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—100 cases toys, 1 case, 28 bales paper, 657 cases parcelainware, 20 cases tinware, 9 bales cushion, 8 cases lead flubes, 3 cases screws, 4 cases wax beads, 4 cases, keys nails, 25 cases oilet soap, 5,335 cases mirrors, 6 cases abestos ware, 7 cases gas mantles, 152 cases enamelled ware, 17 cases stationery, 13 cases pencils, 4 cases mantties, 23 cases sleeve link, 14 cases, 4 bales cotton singlet, 2 cases chinaware, 14 cases tin boxes, 62 cases antimony ware, 300 cases window glass, 59 cases spun silk yarn, 23 cases cotton goods, 6 cases brass sheets, 48 cases refined sulphur, 40 cases glass, tumbler, 26 cases padlock, 4 cases fountain pen, 144 cases slates, 3 cases fountain pencils, 3 cases cizarettes cases, 8 cases peppermint oil, 12 cases perfumeries, 40 cases rubber goods, 5 cases cotton undershirts, 10 bales tain glass, 50 bags starani seed, 1,385 cases softy matches, 6 bags sugar, 3 cases shredded wheat, 49 cases glass cups, 3 cases bacon, 46 cases glass bottles, 12 cases glass waxed beads, 17 cases nickelled ware, 2 bales balts & nuts, 3 cases elect goods, 10 cases cand tomatoes, 24 cases metal ware, 81 cases shoe, 5 cases cand herring, 554 cases striped cotton drill, 37 cases corn flour, 10 cases cand peas, 3 cases flavouring extract, 25 cases rolled oat, 25 cases glass phials, 14 cases spectacles, 9 cases crochet, 95 crts, 20 cases medicines, 7 cases barley, 12 cases alementary paste, 2 sack bean, 5 cases ham, 5 cases soap boxes, 5 cases bacon sliced, 5 cases syrup, 36 bags ginger, 4 cases black lantern, 19 bales grey shirting, 5 cases cigarrette, 2 cases cotton p. goods, 104 bales cotton shirting, 12 cases perfumed water, 124 cases sulphor matches, 20 cases hosiery shirts, 1,699 bags copra, 25 pices tin, 200 bags arecanuts, 3 cases imitation pearl beads, 30 cases provision, 10 cks boy, 3 cases crochet hook, 15 bales galangal, 24 pces daroo wood, 25 phga, crucibles, 367 cases won popsiomons matches 63 bags nutmegs, 16 cases broken glass, 3 cases silk goods, 10 cases soda bendocate, 12 cases hemp twin, 35 cases mace, 3 coil manila rope, 500 cases beer, 650 cases cassia.

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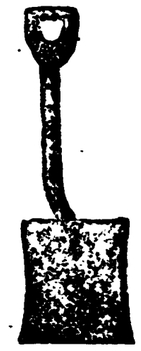
ASBESTOS GOODS

ACIDS, CEMENT,

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE



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Telegrams—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELLERS TO S. AFRICA.

A Press Note says: Under Rule 4 of the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to exempt all natives of India travelling from India to the Union of South Africa from the operation of Rule 3 of the said Rules provided that they are in possession of Certificates of Identity issued by the South African authorities under the Immigrants Regulation Act No. 22 of 1913 or Registration Certificates issued under the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act No. 36 of 1908 (Transvaal), with their photographs attached thereto, and provided that they have not been absent for more than three years from South Africa. Intending travellers should, however, obtain from the local passport issuing authorities an endorsement on their certificates authorising their journey to South Africa.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Guessing Competition (Prizes) and Dance, 9-30 p.m.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. Kirin Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China and Japan per s. s. Andre Lebon via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. Khyber with the English mails leaves at noon.

MONDAY, July 7.

Meeting of the Legislative Council, Poona, 12-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	15	30	15	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	35
Poona Express	10	40	7	25
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	07	21	
Fast Passenger	22	10	7	

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 4th July 1919 at 10-30 a.m.

OLD BOYS' UNION OF MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. in the School premises.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June, 1919, 346 new patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 258 were males and 88 were females, and their daily average was 18 to 25.

CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM WORKMENS' INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of this Institute, Vaidya Appa Shast Sathe will deliver a public lecture in Marathi, on "How to remain healthy" in the Library Hall of the Institute, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, to express their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. C. B. Lalaye, who worked as honorary secretary of the League for the last six years.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, at 8-0 a.m. (S. T.), there will be an Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, offered by the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops and Dock Engine Houses, in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Parel Road, Byculla.

Fr. A. da Cruz will preach.

MR. FREMANTLE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S., C.I.E., will deliver a public lecture in English, on "The Aims of Education", to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside.

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FATE OF TURKEY AND CALIPHATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Deeply indebted as I feel for your unvarying courtesy in permitting me to ventilate the views of Indian Moslems on the subject of Khalifate and the Holy Places of Islam in your esteemed journal, I am afraid I shall be indenting further on your generosity in again seeking the hospitality of your columns.

Matters have been moving so fast during the past few weeks that people are apt to forget the most momentous questions affecting the spiritual well-being of millions of Indian Moslems, who enjoy the high and coveted privilege of British citizenship. I shall not travel over the well-beaten ground of the splendid and magnificent loyalty of the Indian Moslems—prince and peasant—in placing their lives and fortunes at the disposal of their beloved King Emperor in the most crucial and trying period in their history. History will record the matchless services of the Indian Moslems on the field of battle under the banner of England pitted as they were against their own Khalifa and brethren in faith. The spirit animating these men was one of devotion to the glorious flag under which they were living and which to them was a symbol of justice, freedom and righteousness. We who watched the brave deeds of our soldiers from this distance were equally animated by the same spirit and did our little bit in helping the British Government in every possible way.

It might be remembered that no sooner the gravity and the seriousness of the world-wide conflict was known the Musalmans of Bombay immediately held a public meeting in which they resolved not to embarrass the Government with any political agitation while the war lasted in order to strengthen their hands in conducting it. On that occasion I made it quite clear in my speech to my co-religionists the necessity for this action.

Well Sir, the dreadful war has happily come to an end and we Moslems now naturally turn our anxious eyes to the Holy Places of Islam, which are dearer to us than life itself. It is the high privilege of the East to place matters spiritual on a higher plane than matters material, and it is not therefore surprising that Moslem India should be so intensely agitated over the doings of the great Peace Conference at Paris, and if our hopes of its beneficent and just work did for some time remain steady and firm it was due to the implicit confidence we placed in the justice of the Moslem cause as regards the religious questions of Khalifate and the Holy Places of Islam viz. Mecca Medina, Jerusalem, Najaf, Kerbala, Kazemain and Bagdad and the full and complete support pledged by the British Government.

At the outset the composition of Peace Conference did not hold out any expectations for the Moslem, as his presence at the Conference was tabooed. The world will some day pronounce its judgment on a Tribunal which decides the fate of the Moslem Empire containing the Holy Places of Islam and with it the supreme soul force of four hundred millions of Moslems scattered over the whole world by denying the later that representative pleading for which they so pitiously prayed in vain.

As the cause of the Moslem world is unrepresented at the Peace Conference, it is not at all surprising that the little that leaks out of its doings betrays its absolute indifference to the faith and religious sentiments of hundreds of millions of human beings, whose case is being judged by the material interests of non-Moslems being placed in the balance. That is the only inference that any impartial person will draw from the meagre reports that are allowed to be filtered through the Press. And be it remembered that these decisions emanate from a Tribunal professing to be guided by the laws of right over might.

The policy of dismembering the Turkish Empire is justified on the ground that the Young Turks with Enver Pasha at the head plunged the Turkish Empire in the War by throwing themselves into the arms of Germany. Admitting their conduct to be unjustifiable, it must be remembered that the Young Turks were smarting under the unprovoked attack of Italy and the attitude of the Christian Powers in the Balkan War added to which was the sad disillusion of the Egyptian question. The Young Turks were absolutely untried men in the world of politics and it is no wonder that they fell an easy prey to the subtle influence of the wily German who is known to have outwitted far more clever and experienced politicians. I do not by any means justify their folly, but it must be admitted that there were extenuating circumstances in the case, in which the sense of patriotism was not wholly absent. But whatever be the final judgment of the Christian Powers on the deplorable action of the Young Turks, the equity and justice of penalising the whole Moslem World by any decision which compromises the independence of the Holy Places of Islam and removes them from the custody and protection of an independent Moslem Khalifa recognized by the Moslem world, will be most keenly felt and remain a perpetual sore for future trouble.

The Indian Moslems do not pretend to base their claims for a just hearing on the fact of their loyalty and services during the war. These they regard as their duty but they urge their claims on the solemn pledges given by the responsible British statemen as well as on the broad platform of international justice and humanity backed by traditions and verdict of ancient history sanctified by ages.

The Indian Moslems were all along relying on the solemn pledges given them by the British Government. They are fully convinced that England commands a dominating influence at Paris and she will find no insuperable difficulty in graciously acceding to the passionate prayers of the seventy millions of the Moslem subjects whose loyalty and devotion have been tested in the burning crucible of a world war.

All what the Indian Moslems pray for is the inviolability of their Holy Places and the retention of the Provinces containing them under the direct rule and possession of an independent Khalifa. The Turkish Provinces of Hejaz, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia can be created into Principalities with representative Institutions and placed under the Sultan of Turkey. The seeming difficulties will by this means at once vanish and the question of the Holy Places will be automatically solved.

Further there is no reason why Turkey alone should be subjected to wholesale dismemberment while the other enemy Powers are merely made to restitute such of the lands that they had wrested from the Allied Powers. It does not require much intelligence to see that what is really blocking the just and satisfactory settlement of the whole question is pure jealousy among Christian Powers each of which wants a slice of the Turkish Empire; and as usual legalising such filching under high-sounding warrants. This unblushing filching now proposed is being foisted on the world as sacro sanct "Mandatory Powers" but which are bound to become predatory in the very near future. The Moslems in India have therefore very good reasons to be alarmed at the threatened doom of their Holy Places and earnestly appeal to the British Government for immediate action in the matter.—Yours, etc.

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR,
Bombay, July 2.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PLAY GROUND AT BYCULLA FOR CHILDREN.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Trust Engineer, in which the latter stated:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan and estimate showing a proposal for creating a children's play-ground in connection with the East Agripada Scheme. The area contained in this Scheme and the surrounding area are very populous and appear to have an abnormal number of children, who at present moment, owing to the lack of any provision for a proper play-ground are driven to play on the roads to the detriment of their use for legitimate traffic or on the waste lands at present unbuilt on, which are mostly refuse heaps of disease-producing filth—which apparently it is impossible to keep clean.

The Board has lately been making experiments with regard to the provision of children's play-grounds in various parts of the City and from experience with these, it would appear that the experiments have been a pronounced success. I would, therefore, recommend to the Board the advisability of providing this play-ground in this particular area not as an experiment but as a permanent institution.

A very suitable site for this play-ground will be the rear portion of the L-shaped plot near Byculla station, on the front portion of which it is proposed to erect chawls for the Trust peons. I would suggest that the proposed service passage should be done away with and thrown into the play-ground, that a certain number of suitable trees should be planted to provide shade and that various instruments in the way of giant strides, parallel bars, swings, horizontal bars and sand pits should be provided for the children, also that a decent post and rail fence with entrance should be constructed along the frontage."

The Estate Agent, in his memorandum, stated:

"An area of about 6,300 sq. yds. marked "Garden", on the small blue print of the estate sent herewith, has been set aside for use as a play-ground, but as there are still buildings standing on the site it has not yet been used for that purpose. The land which the Engineer now proposes is coloured blue on the estate plan and is marked with a red cross. The area is about 2,710 sq. yds. If the Trustees decide to erect the peons-chawls on the strip of frontage land, the undersigned sees no objection to converting the rear land into a children's play-ground as it will be useless for any other purpose."

The Board resolved to sanction the proposal.

(Continued from Column 4.)

was the maximum sentence for that particular offence allowed by law.

Was your wife a young girl who came up to London for the purpose of learning music?—Yes. She came as a paying guest to my mother's house, and I married her secretly, without the consent of her parents. I was not employed at the time of the marriage, but I had a certain amount of money.

Did you get your wife to sign a promissory note the day after your second child was born?—Yes. It was for £27.

The doctor Winchester Prison gave evidence as to respondent's physical condition when there, and said he showed no signs of disease.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, giving judgment, said that the prima-facie case of petitioner had been established, and the question was—had the respondent removed that prima-facie case or so shaken it that the Court would hesitate to act upon it. Under all the circumstances he thought the respondent had done that, and had produced evidence to confirm statements he had made. His lordship was not in a position to dismiss such confirmation, and accordingly he held that the petition failed and must be dismissed.

EX-MAJOR AND WIFE.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

Before Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the Divorce Division, Mrs. Lorna Rose Anthony petitioned for divorce on the ground of the alleged misconduct and cruelty of her husband, Mr. Edwin Archibald Anthony, formerly a major in the A.S.C. The suit was defended.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. Cotes Preedy (instructed by Messrs. Swepstone, Stone and Co.) for the petitioner; Mr. Willis (instructed by Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.) for the respondent. Mr. Branson held a watching brief for the Army authorities.

Mr. Bayford said the parties were married on December 15, 1910, and there were two children. In 1914 the respondent went to France. He came home on December 15, 1917, and went away again on December 26. Shortly after this visit the wife became unwell, and as a result she consulted her solicitors and brought this petition, charging her husband with having communicated a disease to her. The husband in his reply denied the charges, and alleged that the petitioner had committed adultery with some man unknown at some place unknown. He asked for the marriage to be dissolved. Petitioner, in her reply, denied that she had committed adultery. Counsel added that application had been made to the War Office for respondent's medical history sheet, and that had been objected to.

Mr. Justice Coleridge held that the sheet was a privileged document.

Mrs. Lorna Rose Anthony, the petitioner, said she married her husband at a registry office in Lambeth, without the consent of her parents. When her husband returned from France on leave his manner changed towards her. He spoke about actresses, and said something about an art club, which made her feel unhappy.

What did he say?—He said "I should like to go to a night club. Have you been to any?"

Had you?—Of course not. I was very hurt. His whole manner was changed. He was not so considerate towards me. He told me a thing which shocked me very much about the immorality of French officers. It seemed to amuse him, and he said, "Men of the world with all my experience have learned to see things differently." Witness emphatically denied adultery. When ill she wrote to her husband:

"I have only one word to you—forgive. I have been horrible, but oh, Archie, why could you not have written sooner? What heart-aches it would have saved me! It is your apparent indifference that makes me mad. Darling, I have been very ill. I cannot recover from the fever. You will be shocked when you see me. Oh, this sad, sad war, and this sad separation! Archie, if I even walk a mile I am exhausted. I tremble from head to feet. I have asked God to let me die. It is miserable. How can I live without my good looks, the one thing that never failed me? Will you love me and give me another chance, although I look about a hundred? Oh, if you were here I would lay my head on your shoulder, darling; you have always been so good and loving."

After she had consulted her solicitor she received a letter from her husband, in which he said:

"I received a letter from your solicitor. That night I did not sleep, or for many nights following. I immediately applied for leave, which was declined me, and I have been hoping ever since to get home to see you, dear. Would you not have been more kind if you had written me first instead of doing what you did? I think now, and did then, that some dreadful mistake has been made. I have a perfectly clear conscience on the point. If you have made up your mind to divorce me I shall not attempt to stop you. Think it over, dear, and write me your decision in your own handwriting, and not your solicitor's. I do not care twopence for all the solicitors in the world, and I will not believe your letter contains your true sentiments. Neither can I believe you are suffering as you say."

Cross-examined by Mr. Willis: I suggest the respondent was always a loving and affectionate husband, showering presents on you and doing everything he could for you?—In one respect he has always been loving to me, but he has caused me bitter unhappiness in other directions. She agreed that when he came home on leave he gave her a fur boa, and also a pendant. She now knew that when he got the solicitor's letter he was under arrest in France. She did not recollect that her husband had ever complained that she was flightly with a certain gentleman.

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

Re-examined: What happened to your engagement ring?—My husband told me he wanted my engagement ring to sell or pawn, and I gave it to him. Witness added that by degrees her husband had all her jewellery, and pawned it. He also took her furs. Her father had paid his debts, which amounted to £200 or £300. At Newcastle, where they stayed for a time, her husband attended race meetings and stayed out all day, and most of the night, leaving her alone.

Dr. Arthur H. Heath, of Birmingham, gave evidence as to the petitioner's state of health. She was still under treatment.

Respondent, who was accompanied by two warders, said his married life had been perfectly happy. When they were hard up and got into debt that made no difference to their relations. His health had always been perfect, and he had never been treated for any disease. He was exceptionally fond of his wife, and always had been. He denied that he had ever committed adultery.

Cross-examined, witness said at a court-martial he was charged with another officer with conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Mr. Bayford: Was it a large sum of money?—About £1,600. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years, which

(Continued in Column 3.)

THE BOMBAY MINT CASE.

PROSECUTION FAILS.

HEAD MELTER ACQUITTED.

Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, disposed of the case in which Mr. Harold Durham, Head Melter, his Majesty's Mint, at Bombay was charged by Inspector Smith of the C.I.D., with receiving, disposing of, and attempting to dispose of stolen property, namely gold.

Mr. Campbell, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The details of previous hearings of this case have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. H. E. Dixon one of the Assistant Melters of the Mint examined, said that parcels over 100 tolas were brought to the Mint for melting and those weighing less than 100 tolas went to the Assay office. All the parcels first went to the Assay office to get numbered. Unless they bore the numbers they could not be admitted in the Mint.

PROCESS OF MELTING GOLD.

He then explained to the Court the process of melting, in the course of which it was stated that gold was melted almost in the presence of merchants and there was very little chance of gold being stolen while melting. The witness further stated that the accused had nothing to do with the Gold Department.

Mr. J. C. Mathly, an assistant in the Assay Department explained how gold was assayed, and shewed that there was no chance of gold being misappropriated at the time of assaying.

Kashiram Dhakoo deposed that he had sold bars of gold to Rehemat Ulla on six or seven occasions, Mr. Major gave the bars to him on behalf of Mr. Durham. He used to hand over the proceeds to Mr. Major.

DEALINGS WITH A GOLD MERCHANT.

Mr. Alimahomed Rehemat Ulla stated that he was a gold merchant and that his books were correct and kept in the proper course of business. He said Kashiram once came to him with a bar of gold and a chit bearing the weight of gold. He (Kashiram) said it was Mr. Durham's gold. He purchased the bar at the bazar rate and paid the money to Kashiram. He further said his firm might have bought gold from Kashiram on other occasions. His partners generally made purchases. He said he was once asked by Mr. Durham if he wanted to buy some jewellery. He then told him (Mr. Durham) to send them to his shop.

Mr. Karimbhoy said he was a partner in the firm of Mr. Rehemat Ulla. On looking at his account-book he said that he had bought gold from Kashiraff on several occasions.

Mr Godinho then said that in November last, Mr. Durham withdrew Rs 3,000 from the bank and purchased gold. Mr. Smith corroborated this statement and said that he had examined the accused's bank-book and found a withdrawal of Rs 3,000.

Mr. H. W. Major of the Assay Department said he also sold on two occasions through Kashiram some small quantities of gold to Rehemet Ulla on behalf of two of his friends.

Questioned by Mr. Campbell he said one of those two friends of his was one Mr. Curts who might be now in the Indo-Foreign Agency or in the Cash Chemist's firm. He did not remember who the other friend was.

ACCUSED'S PROFIT ON EVERY DEAL.

Questioned by the Court the accused said that Kashiram used to sell gold for him. He purchased 100 tolas of gold from A. S. Karimbhoy and sold it and with the proceeds he again bought and again sold, so on, making a profit of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 every time. He always purchased gold through A. S. Karimbhoy.

Mr. Campbell then argued that Rs. 3,000 was withdrawn in November 1918 but the first transaction with Rehemat Ulla was made in February and that the amount of transaction was much more than Rs. 3,000.

The accused then showed that he purchased gold in November with Rs. 3,000 when the rate of gold was Rs. 26 per tola and kept the same with him till the price went up to Rs. 29 a tola in February.

Mr. Campbell contended that Mr. Durham should trace out the persons from whom the gold was purchased to whom the same was sold before he made the first transaction with Rehemet Ulla.

NO SHORTAGE OF MINT GOLD.

Mr. Godinho replied that it was not the duty of the accused to show from whom the gold was bought and to whom it was sold. It was the duty of the prosecution to trace out every thing accurately to ascertain that the gold was stolen property. The transactions showed that nearly each of them amounted to less than Rs. 3,000, and the evidences of Major Willies, the Mint-Master; Messrs. Dixon and Mathly clearly showed that there was no shortage of gold of the Mint and that there was little chance of gold being misappropriated at the time of melting. The accused had nothing to do with the Gold Department. There was absolutely, no evidence to show that the gold was stolen property. The accused could not be convicted on mere suspicion according to law.

His Worship discharged the accused, and ordered the properties captured by the police, to go to respective persons from whom the same were captured.

VIRANGAUM CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

HOW THE MOB BURNT BUILDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

The Special Tribunal, meeting this morning, heard several bail applications on behalf of accused persons now in custody awaiting trial. In the case of one Chhotubhai Valabhai, accused, of being concerned in Ahmedabad riots, the public prosecutor raised no objection, and he was granted bail on a security of Rs. 5,000. The Tribunal postponed some applications for further consideration, and rejected the rest on the ground that no special case was made out for granting the applications, remarking that in non-bailable cases the bails can be granted only on special grounds.

Mr. Laxmishanker, pleader, while arguing one of the bail applications, remarked that the general impression on the public mind was that the Tribunal granted bail applications only in those cases that were not opposed by the public prosecutor. The Tribunal took exception to these remarks and asked the pleader to withdraw them. The pleader submitted that he meant no reflection on the Tribunal, and withdrew the remarks in view of the interpretation put upon by the Tribunal that it was a reflection on the Court.

POLICE CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Then the Tribunal proceeded with further hearing of the Viramgam case. Waman Vithajang Khumaji, police constable, cent examined deposed that he was on duty that day in the Munsiff's Court and well remembered the riots. He saw the Railway station on fire and also the rioters coming from the railway station in the direction of the town. The rioters were armed with lathies sticks, swords, etc. They came to the Subordinate Judges Court and demanded that it should be closed, failing that they threatened to set fire to it. The Munsiff was then in Court. Next, while witness was near the Marwari Gate, four rioters asked him to help them and said they would see that he did not get into difficulty. The witness then went to the Treasury guard, when he was stopped on the way by some rioters who stripped him of his uniform dress, completely and belaboured him. The witness somehow got free, ran for his life, and took shelter in the dispensary where he was attended to by the doctor.

Here the witness was asked to leave the Court while accused Nos. 5 and 48, who were previously identified by him before the police, were reshuffled. Then witness was asked to identify the accused and he pointed out accused 48 and 9, failing to point out accused 5. Witness said accused 48 was one of those that took part in beating him and that he was armed on that occasion with a *dhavia*.

Popatlal Lalluram Vyas, Municipal Talukarkun, deposed that he was at his office on the day of the riots, and a crowd of rioters composed of Hindus, Moslems and Kolis came to him, and demanded that he should leave the office as they wanted to burn it. Witness, being frightened, came out, after which the records and furniture were taken out and burnt. The office belonged to the Municipality, and the damage amounted to about Rs. 1,000.

POST-OFFICE LOOTED AND BURNT.

Witness Ranchhodlal Chhaganlal, postmaster, next deposed that he was on duty when the riots broke out. At 12-30 the rioters came to the post-office from the station side, and began to break windows and doors, etc., and took away valuables that came handy. They broke open his private boxes and took away all that was of value. After that, they put the post-office to fire. The office was a combined Post and Telegraph office. The instruments and furniture were worth about Rs. 3,000. The postage stamps were worth about Rs. 700 and the cash balance in the Treasury was about Rs. 200. His personal loss amounted to Rs. 1,695. He lost his all. He could not identify any of the accused.

Witness Sayad Khan Ajitkhan Police head constable next deposed that he was on duty on that day. There were 5 constables and one naik on duty along with him. Badrising, police-constable, shouted to him to inform that there was a riot. He along with others, went to the Treasury, taking arms with them. It was a big crowd. "Gandhi Mahatma Ki Jay" was the cry. Some of the rioters had swords, lathis, *dhavias*, etc. They first came to the big gate. The Mamlatdar's Kutchery was surrounded on all sides by the rioters. They tried to rush in and asked them to lay down their arms and walk away. They first set on fire the Foundar's Kutchery from outside, and began to throw stones, brickbats etc. After that, the big gate was set on fire, a man having brought a kerosine oil tin and having ignited the front gate.

FIRING ON THE MOB.

Then the deceased Avalkarkun, Mr. Madhavlal, gave the order to fire and accordingly witness and party fired at the mob. He further deposed that he sent the naik and one sepoy to keep guard over Karkun's room. Two sepoys were also sent on to keep watch on one Ghanchi's house which was on fire. One sepoy was posted to keep communication between the two. All went away from the Kutcherry except one Karkun who remained there till 4 p.m. The order for firing was given between 12 and 1 p.m.

Witness here was asked to go out. The accused were re-shuffled. On coming back again, witness identified accused Nos. 4, 7, 10, 13, 15. No. 10 had a stick in his hand and was threatening and asking them to go away as they wanted to set the Kutchery on fire. He had no previous acquaintance with him. No. 4 also had a stick in his hand and in a similar fashion was asking us to go away. Accused No. 13 lighted the match and set the big gate on fire. No. 15 poured kerosine oil on the gate and set it on fire. No. 7 had a sword in his hand and was heading the crowd. When he came near us, he asked us to go away. The Tribunal rose for the day and the case is proceeding.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 4th July, 1919.

THE CALL FROM S. AFRICA.

We draw our readers' attention to Mr. Gandhi's letter on the situation that is developing in South Africa and the ruin that threatens to overtake our countrymen in the Transvaal. When South Africa became a Union, our countrymen expressed the fear that it was a union of forces against them. Those who were interested in bringing about the union of the South African States, that is, the European settlers, argued that by the union Indians would enjoy better rights and their position would be levelled up to that at the Cape. Now South Africa contains four provinces, Natal, Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape. The position of the Cape Indians was comparatively the best, then followed Natal and Orangia came the last on the list. In Orangia the few Indians who are there are mere servants. In the Transvaal our countrymen laboured at the time of the Union under the disabilities imposed by what is known as the Law 3 of 1885, the Gold Law and certain minor regulations. Passive resistance against the Asiatic Registration Act was then going on. The object of the Registration Act was on the face of it to register every Indian then residing in the Transvaal, but its spirit admittedly was to reduce the status of the Indian residents of the Transvaal. After eight long years and after terrible sufferings undergone by the Satyagrahis, the law was repealed and several other things were set right. The settlement that closed the struggle was partly effected by legislation and partly by letters exchanged between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, termed the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. Mr. Duncan, who was Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal during Lord Milner's regime and who is at present member of the Union Parliament, has shown that "he did not regard the Smuts-Gandhi agreement as an agreement that no more Indian licences should be obtained after that date. The agreement was a protective agreement, under which an undertaking was given that the law should be administered with due respect of vested rights." Mr. Gandhi himself wrote in one of his letters "that complete satisfaction cannot be expected until full civil rights have been granted to the resident Indian population." Thus it is clear that the settlement was designed to ensure the existing rights and contemplated the removal of the remaining disabilities which were not made the subject of or covered by passive resistance.

Now our readers are able the better to appreciate the fate that bids fair to overtake the unfortunate Indian settlers of the Transvaal. And what is that fate? To-day they are able legally to hold fixed property by taking mortgages over it or by forming companies for the ownership of landed property in which they have a controlling interest. Both these are plain and honest transactions. This valuable right is now threatened by the Bill that passed the committee stage in the Union Assembly on the 31st May, last. Nor is this all. To-day they can take out licences to trade practically anywhere in the Transvaal. It should be understood that, unlike as in India, a revenue licence is required in the Transvaal, as in the other parts of South Africa, for every trade down to hawking. Under the Bill no new licence to trade may be granted to an Indian. Thus the process of "squeezing out" is to be completed by the Bill. One month is a long time, as things move in South Africa. As there is no cable news, let us hope that the Bill has not gone beyond the committee stage or that it has been rejected by the Senate or the Upper House.

But what is India's duty? Mr. Gandhi has given his opinion in no unmistakable terms, and we agree with him in thinking that no domestic preoccupations can be pleaded as an excuse for neglecting an obvious duty. The "Times of India," we are glad to note, has taken the correct attitude. There can be no division of opinion on this very important matter. Nor can there be any between the public and the Government of India. The British flag will be a mockery if one portion living under it can with impunity crush another portion. The term British citizenship loses all meaning if one citizen can be permitted legally to rob another. We must cover India with meetings of protest against the terrible wrong sought to be perpetrated against our countrymen. Lord Chelmsford has Lord Hardinge's illustrious precedent for strong and firm action. By his statesmanlike attitude in throwing himself heart and soul into the people's agitation, Lord Hardinge succeeded in preventing it from becoming an angry movement. We hope that Lord Chelmsford too will put himself at the head of the present movement and let the European population of South Africa know that India cannot tolerate the proposed wrong.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON.

Since we last wrote on this subject further light has been shed by a Madras contemporary on the likely terms of the new Ceylon Labour Ordinance, which is still in its "confidential stage." We see no earthly reason why the draft of an ordinance seeking to regulate the relations of employer and employee on the plantations should be enveloped in so much mystery. Are the Ceylon authorities afraid that the publication of the draft Ordinance at any but the eleventh hour would mar the chances of its smooth passage in the Council by raising "undesirable" criticism from quarters vitally affected? The Ceylon planters, however, seem to be hand and glove with the officials, for we find a mixed deputation of officials and planters' representatives coming over to discuss the terms of the Ordinance with the Madras Government at Ootacamund. No representative of the six lakhs of Indian labourers or of the thousands of Ceylonese labourers working on the plantations, is invited to join in the deliberations. However, the "Madras Mail" understands that the new Ordinance will improve the lot of the Indian "coolie" considerably.

One of the important provisions made is that the Ceylon Government should take up all the debts due by the emigrants, so that they may start life in the colony absolutely free from debt. It is not clear to what extent the Ceylon Government will be prepared to shoulder the initial burden, for, surely, it is unthinkable that unlimited liabilities of an intending emigrant will be taken over cheerfully by the Government of Ceylon. However, any relief in this direction will be welcome. It is further stated that imprisonment for debt will specifically be abolished, the idea being to save the emigrant from himself and his unfortunate tendency to borrow. The Ordinance will also provide that labour contracts are liable to termination at a month's notice on either side. Emigrants when settling down in the Colony will have the right to have any employer they choose and to transfer their services to any other, provided they give a month's notice. In addition, an emigrant may, by giving a month's notice, return to India at any time. These provisions, it will be readily admitted, are as welcome as they are imperatively essential. Further, it will be provided that the Government of Ceylon, under certain conditions, will pay for a labourer's expatriation out of Government funds, so that if an emigrant breaks down in health and is not in a position to pay for his passage, he will be sent back at Government expense. A statutory provision will also be made obliging every employer to pay the wages of his employee within ten or fifteen days after the end of the month for which wages are due. Labourers when emigrating to Ceylon will have to do so by certain specified ports and will be registered when they enter. They will, however, not be bound to take up employment under anybody, and if they take employment, they will be entitled, as stated above, to choose their own masters.

So much for safeguarding the rights of labour directly. As regards life on the plantations, special provisions, it is stated, will be incorporated in the Ordinance in the interests of the "coolie" population. Every employer of labour shall have to register himself; failing to do this he will be legally prohibited from employing Indian labour. Also, "an employer, who after registration misbehaves and is not amenable to the rules, is liable to have his registration cancelled, in which case all his employes are at liberty to leave him and go away and he is, further, incapable of employing any Indian labour." If, in any case, an employer is unwilling to let off an employee after the prescribed month's notice, the latter will be entitled to go to the Government Department of labour, to be soon established, which will issue to him a discharge ticket." The Ceylon Government is to be armed with powers for the periodical inspection of estates and to see that the "coolie's" lines are maintained in a sanitary condition and that there is adequate hospital accommodation for men, women and children. The above are stated to be the main provisions of the proposed Labour Ordinance. But we miss here one very important provision, without which the rights of Indian labour will never be adequately protected—we mean the abolition of imprisonment for pure labour offences. The present practice of awarding simple and hard labour for offences like slacking, is an outrage on justice and sentiment of civilised humanity. We quoted on the last occasion two recent cases of this type and if the system is to be tolerated and perpetuated under the new Ordinance, then the lot of the Indian "coolie" will not be materially altered. We trust both the public and the Government of the Southern Presidency will give the Ceylon Government clearly to understand that no Labour Ordinance will be satisfactory from their point of view which does not provide for the total abolition of imprisonment for labour offences.

SOME SLAVES OF BOMBAY.

We publish the following letter as it was received by us, without any corrections or alterations of our own:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Respected Sir,—Showing some favour towards me your honour will publish the following few lines in your esteemed journal so that people will not loose their freedom and will do their work as their consions say.

At present I am working in a Shroff Firm. In Shroff i.e., Gujarati Firm time for working is not fixed and the principles of Vaidak Shastra are not observed. Those who serves with the condition to take dinner at their masters' house are obliged to work from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., i.e., 16 hours. Those taking dinner at other place get some liberty. In some firm no leave is observed on Sunday and this makes more uncomfort to them. Working in this way they are at loss of liberty and become dependent. Their relationship decreases. Instead of looking human their relatives they now look their masters and their families their relatives. In this way they become shortsighted. They loose love to consider their master as the Bandhu. They fear to talk with their masters. They learn to cheat them i.e., in presence of their master they work or lay open their account books to pretend that they are working. The reason is that they are unable to work for so much time. Taking this matter into consideration, the Shethias will lessen the time of working for the sake of protecting our (servants under you) lives, taking our blessings, receiving our love as Bandhu, teaching us a lesson of freedom and fulfilling your duties towards us. They will also pay sufficient to maintain ourselves. Unless and until you have not got the blessings of us and the poor person upon whom your trade depends, your money are really of blood. This words are very harsh in reality but I can not do without using them. I say only these words to my Bandhus. "Your lives amounts more than hundreds and thousands rupees. Do not work at the cost of your life and liberty. Do not become the slaves of money. Instead of using "I am a servant" use "I serve". First shows independancy while other shows dependancy. God nourishes every one keep this your moto. As long as we are not free our country is not free. When we will be free our country will be free.

If any sentence or a word is misused, cancel it, but you will publish the whole substance to make known the subjects, I hope thus.

Excused for the trouble and obliged,
Yours,

Wishing widely spread of your esteemed journal,

RATILAL SHIVLAL NANAVATI.

Beneath the naivety, characterising the letter, our readers will notice the deep undercurrent of pathos. The letter does not exaggerate a whit the grinding conditions in which the average "mehta" or "shroff" of the Indian "pedhi" in Bombay is compelled to drag on his weary existence. To such as him we can only hold out the hope that the way to their emancipation from their present hard lot lies only through education—education not only of themselves but also of their indifferent, if not hardhearted, masters, and, above all, through a juster economic organisation of society than that which prevails at present and which gives a few favoured individuals the power which no human being should possess over another—the power to order the life and determine the happiness of him, his family and his children. The letter we have published is only one out of many like it which it is our sad duty to read day by day. Letters such as this make one wonder not at the immense but largely unnecessary human sufferings they reveal, but at the marvellous patience of the poor.

Notes of the Day.

Condemnation, not Death.

Those who expected to see the Kaiser hanged on some international holiday will be surprised to observe the mildness of manner with which the Allies propose to secure possession of his person. They will not ask Holland to extradite the Kaiser. Holland, apparently, will deliver a message to him that he must appear before an International Court or leave the country. The issue depends on the decision of Holland, which "it is expected will not refuse." And it is not intended that Holland's possible refusal should be counted as a *casus belli*. We presume that this statement of the position foreshadows the actual disposal of the question. And the views of the "High French authority", which are now advertised, are significant. The sentence of the Court would be of an "exclusively moral character" and can not include death or imprisonment. After anathematising him and his House, the most that should be done according to the high French authority—who we hope will not be called a pro-German for his lowspirited verdict—is to intern him somewhere. Any way, the most important point is the final deposition of the Hohenzollerns and freedom for Germany to consolidate the new republic.

"No Inquiry!"

In crying against the demand of Indians for an inquiry into the beneficent regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and its tragic culmination, the "Pioneer" was merely leading the Anglo-Indian chorus. With a lusty rancousness that does not exactly blend with the rest of the music, the "Englishman" has raised its voice against the idea of investigating into the causes of the unrest, and the ways of the authorities in dealing with it. The "Englishman" has been discoursing on the whole matter and it is therefore, apparently, unnecessary, if not impertinent, to inquire into a subject upon which it has said the last word. If no apology is needed for the humane record of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and its non-Prussian character, the "Englishman" has no cause to be disquieted over the prospect of an inquiry. The reasoning is, however, that of some mental desperation, and proceeds on the lines which Sir William Vincent laid down in opposing the resolution for an inquiry into the happy operation of the Press Act in the Imperial Legislative Council. The argument was this: the conscience of Government was clear, but granting that an inquiry was held, would Indians accept the findings? In proof of the alleged prejudice of Indians, Sir William Vincent referred to the condemnation of the Rowlatt Report—a document which in the estimation of Government should have been reverently accepted by the people.

Defects of Hole-and-corner Methods.

The "Englishman" speaking in defence of Sir Michael's unassailable record, is driven to the same logic. To this sort of shuffling there is only one answer. It is that an inquiry to be worthy of popular credit, must satisfy at least two conditions, and we hope that the investigation promised us will not again fizzle into an expensive farce by neglect of those conditions. A commission of inquiry must consist of those who can be trusted by the people and who are independent enough to feel that their function is not that of the whitewashing broom. Most of our past inquiries have suffered from too much god-fathering of individuals and too little recognition of the right of popular and trustworthy men to serve. Secondly, an inquiry must not be one-sided, as indeed the Rowlatt inquiry was. The Rowlatt Committee produced a small summary of secret police records and to expect public credence for an edition of untested evidence from an irresponsible police, was to demand the impossible. The "Englishman" might demand improvements in the method of the proposed inquiry, but to howl against the very idea on the ground that untrustworthy methods were discredited in the past is not a very sound premise for argument. Finally, it may not be out of place to add that the results of public inquiries are in all countries freely criticised, and therefore too much cannot be made of the possibilities of adverse comment in pleading against independent ways of ascertaining the truth.

Bombay Police Constables' Costume.

We have often wondered at the costume of the police constables of Bombay, and we would like to know if the authorities think that they have reached the limit of artistic perfection in the uniform supplied to the sepoys. There can be no question that the sartorial outfit of their brethren in Calcutta and Madras is better adapted to their vocation and less offensive to the eye. Clad in dingy blue, with a shapeless little jacket for his body and excessively short trousers to match, the policeman in Bombay becomes a quaint and scarcely police-looking figure. The puny yellow disc which does duty for a proper headdress makes his stature look stunted and his visage rather over-meditative and drowsy. The original designer apparently lost his bearings when he reached the knee and left half of the leg in a condition of austere unadornment; or it may be that he left that tract for the classical pride of showing off the calves. However that may be, no one can deny that the blue and yellow make-up of the Bombay sepoy is capable of great improvement. To see these bare-kneed guardians of peace wet and shivering at odd corners in Bombay, is enough to make one cry for some innovation. In fact, the sepoys of some private firms appear better and more artistically dressed, and it is not too early for the Commissioner to find a uniform suiting the men and making them not look like a lost tribe of chimney-climbers.

A Market at Grant Road.

We sincerely hope the Corporation will readily accept the proposal and the plan submitted by the Commissioner to erect a market at Grant Road and that the building operations will be commenced as early as possible, so that a crying grievance of the residents of this large locality may at last be removed. For years the residents of Grant Road, Tardeo, Girgaum, and Girgaum Back Road, have had to put up with inconceivable inconvenience because of the want of a market in their midst. They have had to use the dust and filth besprinkled vegetables from the temporary stalls that have been set up on the public footpaths and in the street corners. Or else, they had to proceed to distant Null Bazaar or Bhuleshwar or Crawford Market to get these articles of daily necessity. That the City Fathers should have overlooked the necessity of providing for a market so long shows how sometimes the majority of them are apathetic towards the needs of the citizens. However, it is never too late to mend and we trust that no financial considerations will stand in the way of the Corporation removing this long standing grievance of the residents of Grant Road.

Nitrogen—A Compound!

Nitrogen, one of the pure "elements" of our school chemistries, is no longer to be regarded so, but as a compound—such is the startling discovery made by Sir Ernest Rutherford. Nitrogen is, according to Dr. Rutherford, but a compound of hydrogen and helium: "the helium forming the central sun or nucleus of the system and the hydrogen nuclei appearing as satellites". What exactly this relationship between the two components means will be understood when it is stated that the latest theory about the structure of the atom is that it is "a miniature solar system, with central massive nucleus, carrying a positive electric charge, surrounded by satellites in the form of negative electrons." In Dr. Rutherford's view the nitrogen atom is such a miniature solar system. The combining weight of 14, which Chemistry has associated with the nitrogen atom, is explained as due to a central nucleus of three helium nuclei, each of mass 4, the remaining two being accounted for by the hydrogen satellites. As for some time the world of science has been accustomed to regard the atom as not a final thing in itself, but as composed of innumerable lesser structures known as electrons, Dr. Rutherford's discovery that the nitrogen atom can be dissolved into two different constituents will not, it is true, be looked upon as quite epoch-making, but there is no doubt that it is a discovery of first rate importance and adds a fresh feather to the great Manchester scientist's cap.

SOUTH AFRICA AGAIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" has led the way in showing that in the midst of the sharp differences between us—English and Indians—there are points of contact on which we can act with unison. Such is the South African Indian question. Notwithstanding our pre-occupations we may not—dare not—forget this big question.

Even whilst the Maharaja of Bikaner was hoping and appealing to the Dominions' Statesmen that the Indian settler in the Colonies would receive fair and liberal treatment, a scheme was being hatched by the responsible officials of South Africa to deprive the Indians of the Transvaal of vested rights in breach of the compact of 1914 to which the Government of India was witness if not party.

The Bill which is now being discussed in the press and which according to the latest papers received, had passed the Committee stage of the Union House of Assembly at the end of May last, virtually deprives the Indians of the Transvaal from holding fixed property even as shareholders of companies or as mortgagees as they have hitherto successfully and legally done. It further deprives them of the right of obtaining new trade-licenses throughout the Transvaal. This means that Indian settlers, if they are not now efficiently protected, will be reduced to the status of menial servants no matter what their capacity might be. It was bad enough to restrict so as almost to prohibit fresh immigration. It is intolerable to confiscate the economic and material rights of legally admitted immigrants and their descendants.

The duty of Englishmen residing in India and Indians is in my humble opinion clear. We can create such an emphatic public opinion that we can shame the Europeans of South Africa into doing the right thing. We can also by our united protest strengthen the hands of the Government of India in its endeavour, which it will make as trustee, effectively to protect the Indian settlers of the Transvaal from impending extinction.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

CHINAS' REFUSAL TO SIGN PEAGE TREATY.

NO REPRESENTATIVES SENT TO VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Havas Agency states:—The Chinese delegation absolutely refusing to sign the treaty did not send a single representative to Versailles. The action of the Chinese came as a surprise.

SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

WASHINGTON.—Immediately after the signature of the Peace Treaty President Wilson sent a message to the Americal people urging acceptance of the Treaty and the League of Nations' Covenant.

VICTORY OF RIGHT OVER MIGHT.

REJOICING IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Havas Agency states:—Paris on Saturday night gave itself over completely to rejoicing at the victory of right over might. Torchlight processions were organised and dances were held everywhere in the streets.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

M. CLEMENCEAU LAYS PEACE TREATY FOR RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Clemenceau to-morrow will lay the peace treaty before the French Parliament for ratification making a brief statement in the Chamber on the principal politiesl and military features. A keen debate is expected.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

BREST, June 29.—President Wilson sailed to-day for New York.

NEW ITALIAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

COMPLETION OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

PARIS.—The new Italian delegation has arrived. The Council of Four has completed the economic conditions to be imposed on Austria. The Council of Four will probably be again merged into the supreme Inter-Allied Council upon which the great Powers will each be represented by two delegates.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

39½ MILLION STERLING SUBSCRIBED AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

Three days' Victory loan campaign in the Trafalgar Square has resulted in subscriptions amounting to 39½ millions sterling.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY INVESTS ½ MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

The Burmah Oil Company has invested half-a-million sterling in the Victory Loan.

DEATH OF RT. HON, W. P. SCHREINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., July 3.

The death is announced of the South African High Commissioner, the Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner.

DEATH OF THE AGENT GENERAL FOR TASMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., July 3.

The death is announced of the Agent-General for Tasmania, Mr. McCall.

GENERAL SMUTS ON PEACE TREATY.

"A LIQUIDATION OF WAR SITUATION."

LESSONS TO BE LEARNT OF A WAR OF IDEALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 3.

General Smuts has issued the statement saying that he signed the peace treaty not because it is a satisfactory document but because it is imperatively necessary to close the war and the world needs peace above all and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. Six months since the armistice have perhaps been as upsetting, unsettling and ruinous to Europe as previous four years of war.

He regards the treaty as the close of the chapters of the war armistice. He feels that in the treaty we have not achieved real peace to which our peoples are looking and believes that the real work of making peace will only begin after the treaty is signed. The treaty, says General Smuts, is simply liquidation of the war situation. The promise of the new life and the victory of great human ideals and the fulfilment of their aspirations towards the new international order and a fairer and better world are not written in the treaty and will not be written in the treaties.

The new spirit of generosity and humanity born in the hearts of peoples can alone solve the problems which the statesmen of the Conference have found too hard.

General Smuts urges territorial settlements and guarantees and foreshadowed punishments and stipulated indemnities need revision modification or expungement. The real peace of the people ought to amend the peace of the statesmen.

TWO ACHIEVEMENTS.

General Smuts asserts that the two achievements of far-reaching world importance are definitely recorded in the treaty, namely, the destruction of Prussian militarism and the institution of the League of Nations. He is confident that the latter will yet prove an escape for Europe from the Ruin created by the war.

General Smuts regrets that the abolition of militarism in the treaty is confined to enemy The enemy peoples should join the League at the earliest possible moment and collaborate with the Allies in practising the great lesson of the war that the true path of national progress lies in the common service for great human causes. Besides resulting in the enemy's utter defeat, the war has caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of central and eastern Europe. Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples a large part of Europe will be threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave. Indeed the effects of this disaster will not be confined to central Europe. For civilisation is one body and we are all members of one another.

HOW TO SAVE WRECKAGE OF LIFE AND INDUSTRY.

General Smuts specially appeals to peoples of the United States and the British Empire who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life to exert themselves to the uttermost to saving the wreckage of life and industry on the Continent. All this will be possible on two conditions. Firstly, Germany must convince our peoples of their good faith and complete sincerity through a real and honest effort to fulfil the treaty obligations as far as possible. They will find the British people disposed to meet them halfway in unexampled perplexities but any resort to subterfuges or underhand means to defeat or evade the peace treaty will only revive the old suspicions, arouse anger and prove fatal to good understandings. Secondly, the Allies must remember that God gave them overwhelming and undreamt of victory for the attainment of the great human ideals for which the heroes gave their lives and which are real victors in this war of ideas.

RACING IN PARIS.

GALLOPER LIGHT WINS THE GRAND PRIX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON June 30.
Recd. 1.45 p.m., July 3.

PARIS, June 29.—The Grand Prix was run here to-day and resulted as follows:—

Galloper Light	1
Master Good	2
Insensible	3

Seven ran.
Won by three-quarters of a length and neck. Time—3 min. 20 sec.

CRICKET AT HOME.

CAMBRIDGE'S BIG MARGIN OF VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

Kent beat Lancs by ten wickets.
Surrey beat Oxford by an innings and 47 runs.
Cambridge beat Sussex by an innings and 245 runs.
Notts beat Yorkshire by six wickets.
Australians beat Northants by 196 runs.
Hampshire drew with Gloucester.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S REPLY TO HIS MAJESTY.

COMRADESHIP IN ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

PARIS.—President Poincare replying to the telegram of the congratulation from H. M. King George on the occasion of the signature of the Peace Treaty says: "France has received with gratitude the good wishes of Britain and expresses her thanks and congratulations to Your Majesty, the British people and the Dominions and the colonies of the Empire. She will never forget the marvellous effort put forth during more than four years of war by your valiant forces on land and sea. She is proud to have shared with them the glory of fighting for our common ideal of justice and by their side to have gained the victory which is not only that of our two countries but that of eternal right and liberty. She rejoices also at the peace which suceeeding so long a comradeship in arms will allow our nations, delivered from the horrors of war, to collaborate with confident intimacy in the progress of humanity. Your Majesty knows that I am, as is France, profoundly convinced of the necessity of a permanent agreement between Britain and France. The closer our union is henceforward, the more surely will be guaranteed the maintenance of peace, resumption of productive activities and future of civilisation."

BRITISH DELEGATION IN LONDON.

A STUPENDOUS OVATION.

"REJOICE IN SPIRIT OF REVERENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, J...
Recd. 2-30 p.m., ...

Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by Lord Milner, Mr. Monta... Barnes, the Rt. Hon. Hughes, Generals Botha and Smuts and others arrived in London to-day, and were received at the Victoria Station by the King, the Prince of Wales, the Cabinet Ministers and others. As the train steamed in, the King with Mrs. Lloyd George on his arm left the Royal Waiting-room to meet the arrivals. Subsequently the King and the Prince of Wales drove with the members of the delegation to Buckingham Palace and were given a stupendous ovation by a great concourse of people. The party remained at the Palace for twenty minutes, then drove to Downing Street, where a vast cheering multitude insisted on the Premier speaking.

The Premier said:—

"Yesterday at Versaille a just peace was concluded by the labour and sacrifices of men of all classes and all races in this great Empire. (Cheers). A peac charged with hope has been won for the world. We all helped to do it and it is because everybody helped that it has been won. I sincerely trust that the united spirit of concord and co-operation which has won this great peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation a new world which has been won by the sacrifices of millions of valiant men. The hideous slaughter of brave men has come to an end in a righteous peace. Let us thank God for that. (Cheers). Let us rejoice in this great victory not in a spirit of boastfulness which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of reverence, which is worthy of the noble sacrifices which have been made." (Cheers)

U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN SIGN TREATY WITH FRANCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FAITH IN FRANCE'S FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Havas Agency states:—Before leaving Paris President Wilson signed the treaty whereby America guarantees to aid France in case of an unprovoked attack. The same text was signed by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Great Britain. President Wilson made the following statement:—"I leave France with the belief in her future confirmed."

SHOOTING OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES IN BUDAPEST.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS' WARNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., July 3.

A message from Budapest states that the Allied Governments have warned the Government not to carry out extreme measures against the counter-revolutionaries on the ground that they merely fought for their ideals and principles which happened to differ from those of the Hungarian Government. Bela Kun has sent an indignant reply.

LONDON ENFETE.

KING RECEIVES AN OVATION.

SCENES OF GREAT REJOICINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

Rejoicings broke out in London at noon yesterday on the appearance of the newspapers with Reuter's announcement of th conclusion of peace. The firing of guns a six o'clock in the evening gave the official signal. Enormous crowds in the merriest of moods concentrated chiefly in the Trafalgar Square and in front of Buckingham Palace. The King and the other members of the Royal Family in response to repeated demands appeared on the balcony and received a great ovation. The Guards' Band played the National Anthem then the King spoke concluding as follows:—"I join you all in thanking God." The crowds at various points vented their feelings in singing, dancing, cheering and discharging fire works. There was a great display of searchlights in the evening which concentrated their beams over th Palace. The warships and naval stations were beflagged. Salutes of 101 guns were fired and sirens were blown.

CELEBRATIONS CONTINUED TILL DAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

Last night's peace celebrations in London continued almost till dawn. Bonfires in many open spaces were kept blazing throughout the night. Thanksgiving services were held in all the churches this morning and were attended by crowded congregations.

PEACE CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

PUBLIC FESTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

PARIS, June 28—The signing of th Peace Treaty was celebrated joyfully this evening. There were many torchlight processions including soldiers and the Allied bands and headed by flags. Dense crowds gathered on the boulevards and cheered. The Allied soldiers were perched on the roofs of motor-cars singing the national anthems. The German guns were drawn by urchins. All the public buildings and many houses were illuminated with multi-coloured electric lights. The festivities culminated in the singing of "Marseillaise" and the Allied national antheme in all theatres.

PEACE-CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

NEW YORK.—The news of the signing of the Treaty was greeted with the booming of guns, ringing of church-bells and hooting of sirens, but generally the celebration was not equal to the spontaneous outburst on the occasion of the armistice.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

BRUSSELS.—The national thanksgiving service was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Mercier in presence of Ministers and Diplomats. Large enthusiastic crowds were present.

NOOFFICAL PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

BRUSSELS.—The city was absolutely quiet yesterday. There was no official peace demonstration. Only a few Allied flags were visible. A message from Copenhagen states that little stir was caused there.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA WITNESSES THE CEREMONY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala witnessed the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles seated amidst the delegates.

THAKORE OF LIMBDI LEAVES FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 3.

The Thakor Saheb of Limdi has left London for India.

ALLIES AND THE BLOCKADE.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER TO GERMAN DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau has sent a letter to the German delegation pointing out that according to the armistice the blockade remains in force until the peace is ratified. Therefore the Allies are ready to raise the blockade immediately they are officially advised of regular and complete ratification of the treaty by the German Government.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

CARDOZA AS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

LISBON.—A new Cabinet has been formed under the premiership of S. Cardosa with Barreto as Foreign Minister and Gasparez Minister of Colonies.

WHO IS WAR-GUILTY?

BETHMANN HOLLWEG READY TO STAND TRIAL.

HIS PLEADING FOR EX-KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

It is announced that Bethmann-Hollweg after refraining at the Government's express wish from the same step on May 20th, addressed on June 25th a communication to M. Clemenceau requesting the Allies to allow him to stand a trial instead of the ex-Kaiser and placing himself at their disposal. Bethmann-Hollweg says he bears for his period of office the sole responsibility under the German constitution for the Kaiser's political acts and therefore claims that the reckoning which the Allies desire to demand for the alleged acts against international morality and sanctity of treaties shall be solely demanded from him. He hopes that the Allies, in respect of the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, will yield to this urgent request.

EX-KAISER WILL NOT BE EXTRADITED.

PUBLIC TRIAL ASKED ON MORAL GROUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., July 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Paris states that the Allies will not ask Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser, but will merely ask her in the name of the League of Nations to inform the ex-Kaiser that he must appear before an international court or leave the country. It is expected that Holland as member of the League of Nations will not refuse.

A high French authority on international law in the course of an interview said that the proceedings against the ex-Kaiser would be carried out on moral grounds. Therefore the sentence of the court would be of an exclusively moral character. There could be no question of sentence of death or imprisonment. Probably only the crimes of the ex-Kaiser against international morality in starting the war and violating Belgian neutrality would be severely condemned. The Hohenzollerns would be declared for ever deposed and it would be made impossible for the ex-Kaiser to do further harm by allotting him a residence which he would be forbidden to leave.

GENERAL VON BELOW RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

Getneral von Below, commanding in West Prussia, has been relieved of his command.

PEACE TREATY AND GERMAN PRESS.

MOST PESSIMISTIC COMMENTS.

GERMANY'S NEED OF "A DESPOT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., July, 3.

BERLIN.—The "Tageblatt" points out that Count Bethmann-Hollweg is certainly responsible for the political acts of the Kaiser up to the mobilisation, but the responsibility does not extend to the decrees issued by the Kaiser as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Therefore the paper is sceptical as regards the success of Count Bethmann Hollweg.

The Conservative press appeared with black borders as a mark of mourning at the signing of the Treaty. The following are typical headlines: The "Kreuz Zeitung"—"Germany's Fate Sealed;" the "Rundschau"—"Signature of Peace and Annihilation;" the "Tageszitung"—"The End."

The most pessimistic comment follows the headlines; but the "Rundschau" significantly declares: "We need a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to establish him, our enemies will send him."

THE "DEUTSCHE ZEITING. SUPPRESSED.

FOR AN EXCITED ATRICLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
COPENHAGEN, June 29.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

A message from Berlin states that the Government has suppressed the "Deutsche Zeitung" for an excited article speaking of the German people's future revenge for the disgrace of 1919.

BLOCKADE TO BE AUTOMATICALLY LIFTED.

AS SOON AS TREATY IS RATIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Havas Agency states:—A note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has been handed to the Germans and the Allies informing them that the blockade will be automatically lifted as soon as the treaty is ratified.

GERMAN NOTES TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

RE: ALLIED PROMISES AND RHINELAND AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

BERLIN, June 28.—Von Haniel yesterday sent two notes to M. Clemenceau. The first declared that the German Government concludes from the Allied note of June 16th, that the Allied and Associated Governments regard the promises embodied in the memorandum of June 16th, which are not expressly included in the Peace Treaty as equally binding and that they do not object to any part of such promises being laid down in a final protocol to avoid misunderstandings.

In the second note, the German Government recognises that it is unable to sign the Rhineland agreement. Nevertheless the Government considers it necessary for the mandatories of both the parties to meet and supplement and correct the stipulations of the agreement.

GERMAN MISSION RETURNS TO GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

VERSAILLES.—Muller and Bell and fifty members of the German mission left last evening for Germany. Forty secretaries will remain at Versailles for the present. The following diplomatic documents were signed yesterday afternoon. The Peace Treaty which was signed by all the plenipotentiaries including five Germans. The convention concerning the left bank of the Rhine, signed by the representatives of France, the United States, Britain and Belgium. The decree for the recognition of Poland, signed by the representatives of five great powers and Poland.

The Allies' note was handed to the German delegation dealing with ratification of the Peace Treaty by Germany which is closely connected with the length of the time that the blockade will be maintained.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 8 p.m., July, 3.

The Gazette contains the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field in Mesopotamia:—

Bar to *D. S. O.*—Lieut.-Colonels C. H. Hawes and D. A. McVean.

D. S. O.—Lieut.-Cols. J. G. Edwardes and A. S. Stewart and Majors F. G. Lumb and C. A. Shoubridge.

M. C.—Lieuts. R. W. Goodlet, B. W. Dodds, P. Forbes, K. K. O'Connor and Subadar Kehar Singh, 46th Sikhs.

BOMBAY'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

USE OF VAST TRACTS OF VACANTE LAND.

SCHEME TO HOUSE 11,00,000 SOULS!

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the question of requesting the Government to appoint a Committee of non-officials and officials to report on the housing question was further considered. The Corporation had to adjourn after discussing the question for about twenty minutes.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. D. F. Cama, and others, stating that they understood that refuse was still being dumped in the storm water reservoir at Mahalaxmi, although the Corporation had passed a resolution not to dump kutchra there during the rainy season, and that owing to this, the residents in the surrounding localities were again pestered by flies, expressing an opinion that the reclamation of the reservoir with kutchra was a disgrace to our City and highly detrimental to its health and interests," and requesting that the Corporation would please abandon this method of reclamation.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—

"I have the honour to refer to Standing Committee Resolution No. 2661, dated the 12th July, 1918, and Corporation Resolution No. 3335, dated the 8th August, 1918, forwarding copy of a letter of the 1st July, 1918 from Mr. D. F. Cama and others regarding the nuisance caused by the dumping of refuse in the storm water reservoir at Mahalaxmi. A reply to these resolutions was drafted in July last year, but owing to an oversight the papers were misplaced. I regret that this mistake should have occurred. I have, however, already reported very fully on complaints of nuisance in the neighbourhood of the storm water reservoir in my letter No. H/19/A, dated the 11th November, 1918, which was referred to the Sanitary Works Committee under Corporation Resolution No. 5857, dated the 25th November 1918. The whole question of the future of the storm water reservoir and in particular the question of filling it with sweet earth is now before the Corporation (Item No. 98 of the Corporation Agenda for May 1919)."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that the applicants be informed that the matter was receiving attention.

DUMPING OF KUTCHRA IN MAHA LUXMI RESERVOIR.

Dr. D. B. Master hoped the Commissioner would not now lose a single day before ordering out more carts for the removal of kutchra and silt. The Corporation had sanctioned iron carts for the removal of silt. The Corporation had sanctioned iron carts for the removal of silt, and yet two months after that the Commissioner came to them and told them that the cost would be prohibitive. In spite of that he had recently come before them asking for steam rollers and pumping engines, and he (the speaker) asked if the purpose for which the latter were used was more important than the speedy removal of silt and kutchra. The question referred to in the letter affected the health of the city and he earnestly begged of the Commissioner to order out more carts for speedy removal of kutchra and silt. They dumped refuse in the reservoir and after doing that he did not know how they could expect the health of the city to improve. He hoped the Corporation would rise to the occasion and ask the Commissioner to remove this nuisance as speedily as possible. People living in localities between Pedder Road and Tardeo complained of the fly nuisance. Flies disseminated diseases. It reflected no credit on the first municipality in India to be without a sufficient number of carts for a speedy removal of kutchra and silt.

The proposition was carried.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

The Corporation then proceeded to discuss Dr. A. G. Viegas' proposition, which he had moved at the last meeting:—

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the desirability of appointing a representative Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report at a very early date on the housing question in all its bearings and to suggest practical measures for increasing housing accommodation for the poor and middle class population of the City, including the question of opening up new areas for building and the means of speedy transport."

Dr. Viegas who had not finished his remarks last time, continuing said:—

At the last meeting he had pointed out that there was a good deal of land available for buildings within the Town and Island of Bombay, namely Mahim had about 900 acres and it could house 2,70,000 persons at the rate 300 persons per acre or 2,25,000 persons at the rate of 250 persons per acre.

The race course land and the adjoining land, which was low lying land, had about 1,300 acres a small part of which was reclaimed with kutchra; if it were filled in with sweet earth and if 400 acres were allowed for race-course to Willingdon Sports Club, 900 acres could be made available for buildings, and on those 900 acres another 2,70,000 persons at the rate of 300 persons per acre, or 2,25,000 persons at the rate of 250 persons per acre could be housed.

Then there was Port Trust Reclamation Land at Sewree which was about 860 acres, but it was required for Cotton Green and other industrial purposes and was not, therefore, available as a building area.

VAST TRACTS OF VACANT LAND.

If they drew a line from Worli in the West to the Burma Oil Installation at Sewree in a straight line along Bhoiwada there was land to the North almost unbuilt upon and roughly estimated it was about 2,000 acres which could provide housing accommodation to six lakhs of people at 300 persons per acre and if at 250 persons an acre then to five lakhs. It included Naigaum, Vadala, Gowaree, Matunga, Dharavi and Sion. Here there was not much low-lying land.

Within the Town and Island of Bombay they could have accommodation for 2,70,000 at Mahim; 2,70,000 on the Race Course land and the adjoining land; 6,00,000 in the north of the City from a line drawn from Worli on the west to the Burmah Oil installation at Sewri to the east along Bhoiwada.

Outside the Island of Bombay there was: (a) On the west and on the B. B. and C. I. Rly (Bandra, Dhanda, Khar, Pali,) there were about 900 acres i.e., same as Mahim. The B. B. & C. I. Railway had filled some portion of the low-lying land on the east for their sidings, etc., allowing for the portion built upon another lakh of people at 200 to 250 persons per acre could be housed. (b) A splendid Harbour about 2 miles long and one-fifth of a mile broad, the Jhuvem or Juhu Island could accommodate about half-a-lakh of persons at 200 to 250 persons per acre; there were about 256 acres here. (c) Then there were lots of land at Santa Cruz (the Rifle range need not be disturbed), Kolis Kalyan, Bamanwady, Sahar, Chakala, Gondali, Andheri Ambavli, Mogra, Kondauta, Marol, Ville Parle, Marda, Boshewree, Bhandawli, Goregaon, Malad, Kandivli, Shimpoyli and Borivli; the distance between Churchgate station and Borivli was about 21 miles and between Churchgate and Bandra 9 miles. Here also there was very little low-lying land.

From Santa Cruz to Andheri and the adjacent villages (mostly to the East) there was land most roughly estimated at about 1,800 acres; it could house about 3,60,000 persons at 200 persons per acre, and all this was high land.

From Andheri to Borivli and the adjacent villages on both sides of the B. B. & C. I. Rly, there were about 7,500 acres of land which could house some fifteen lakhs of persons at 200 persons per acre.

LEVY OF NEW TAXES.

He wanted the Chinkhady Hill to be removed altogether from Bombay, and a fine square piece of ground reserved there as a playground. The [illegible] lines should also be removed from their present situation. They all ought to work harmoniously as the Municipality, Government, and the two Trusts as otherwise they would never be able to arrive at a satisfactory solution. There should be no small tinkering schemes to deal with such a vast problem; what they should have was a big comprehensive scheme. He suggested that a tax should be levied on the transfer of house and landed properties in the City of Bombay and that would bring in a good revenue; and there should also be a tax of four annas per bale of cotton exported from the city. He hoped he had shown conclusively that about eleven lakhs of people could be housed under the scheme he had unfolded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded. He considered the problem of housing as one of great importance and that it vitally concerned the city.

"BLACK HOLES" OF BOMBAY.

A large number of people, he said, were rotting in the slums in one-room habitations and it was a misnomer to call them places fit for human habitation; they had only one window, the rooms were dark and ill-ventilated. It was impossible to see the persons living in those houses for they were very dark; there was very little space left for the inmates to use; no place for the children to play could be found in such places. The rooms served the purpose of a bathroom, a cook room, a sleeping room, drawing room and every to blessed thing besides. He did not think the conditions could be improved unless and until the management of the Improvement Trust was handed over to the Municipality and he cordially supported the motion for the appointment of a Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

THREE MORE MEMBERS ELECTED.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League, held in Bombay on the 29th June, the following more gentlemen were elected Delegates on behalf of the League to proceed to England and join the League's deputation already there:—

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Vinayek Vaidya, Dr. Dinkar Dhondo Sathye, and Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION, BOMBAY.

The Bombay branch of the Depressed Classes Mission maintains an Industrial School at Parel and has a workshop attached to it. During the last seven years of its existence the school has turned out a large number of Depressed class carpenters, tailors and painters. It is now proposed to open a branch of this workshop in Girgaon in Ambewadi opp. the Cinema Majestic. Orders in connection with the above viz carpentry, tailoring and painting will be accepted at the Ambevadi workshop from 1st July and satisfactorily carried out. Wellwishers of the Mission are earnestly requested to favour the workshop with their orders.

MANGROVE FORESTS IN BURMA.

TANNING EXPERT'S REPORT ON THEIR CULTIVATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 2.

Mr. Pilgrim, Tanning Expert to the Government of India, in his report to the Local Government, considers that the samples collected in the mangrove forests and elsewhere are likely to yield, as in Borneo, saleable red tanning extract, but he has a much greater belief in a species of *Carapa*, if this could be obtained by cultivation in sufficient qualities.

As it is a timber tree, its use for tanning purposes may only be possible in the districts where nothing is done with the timber. He recommends the tests of the tree by periodical stripping of the barks. The water near Mergui, where *Carapa* is found, is suitable for starting a plant for manufacture. Large stretches of mangrove exist near Mergui, also at Bobpgin, where they have not been worked and where water is quite suitable.

CONVERTS AND GERMAN MISSION PROPERTY.

EXPECTED PRONOUNCEMENT FROM GOVT. OF INDIA.

RANCHI, July 2.

Four selected members of the National Missionary Council of India have recently been visiting the settlements of the German Lutheran Mission in Chota Nagpur with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the converts as to the missionary organisation which they would select to carry on the work for future. The selection however, is sugject to the approval of the Government of India and involves the handing over of the valuable mission property to the body selected.

As already known, the S. P. G. Mission have been carrying on the work since the removal of German missionaries. It is now understood that an important pronouncement is about to be issued stating that the Government of India would permit German mission property to be handed over to some mission already working in the Chota Nagpur, and that in any event no mission will be approved which contains large non-British element or which is financed by any body containing such element.

AGITATE IN INDIA.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LETTER.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has received the following letter from Mr. B. G. Horniman by yesterday's Mail:—

9a, Young Street,
Kensington, London,
12-6-19.

My dear Lakhmidas,

First I must thank you for your cable to Vallabhdas without which I don't know where I should have been on landing as I had only a few pounds on landing and no proper clothes to wear, owing to the speed with which our benevolent Gobernment rushed me on board. Vallabhdas called on me the day after I arrived and has been altogether very kind.

As for me, I had to rest after getting here as I was still weak. I was pretty ill on board most of the voyage but was able to walk about a bit the latter part. The doctor who came with me advised me to take things very quietly for some time, but I am really much better now and feel practically all right. Then I have had great anxiety about my mother who was taken ill soon after I arrived (she is 80) and I am afraid will never be really well again. Owing to my boat being overdue some days she became very anxious and the excitement of seeing me after eight years I am afraid was too much for her. All my family have been very good and are *quite with me* in my work in India and the affair of the deportation. Montagu made . . . . . statement about me in the House on May 22nd. I have written an answer to-day which I am sending to the press and getting some members to put questions, etc. But I have not been able to do anything much yet, owing to my own health and having to be in the country with my mother. The weather is lovely, quite hot like India.

I have not seen Tilak yet, but I met Kelkar, Satyamurti, Madhav Rao, Sastri and others at the House of Commons when Montagu introduced his Bill and had a few minutes' talk with them; but I had to leave early. I don't know yet what they are all doing. I hope to see Tilak and the rest of them in a few days. Montagu's speech in the House was a good indictment of the inadequacy of his own Bill. I am not very hopeful myself that it will be anything worth having, unless *our people* make a very strong impression. But what is *most wanted* is *agitation in India.*

I have only seen a few papers published after I left. Vallabhdas told me about the Hartal and mourning on May 11th and I was very much touched. . . . . I had no letters, except one from Desai which was addressed c/o Polak. Has anyone else written? If so they must be holding up my correspondence. I am longing to hear from my friends and have been awfully disappointed at not doing so.

Do write to me at length and tell me everything that is going on. You can imagine how anxious I am here. Give my love to all friends and ask them to write. I particularly want to know all about Mrs. Besant's new Home Rule League, what it represents, whether it has any membership. She arrived on Friday last.

Ever yours,

(Sd.) B. G. HORNIMAN.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INFORMAL CONSTITUTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

LAHORE, July 2.

A Punjab Government communiqué states:—In accordance with a suggestion made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer shortly before he left the province, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to constitute informally two of the standing committees of the Provincial Legislative Council in anticipation of the introduction of the Reform Scheme. The two committees will be constituted for Education and Excise, respectively, and will consist of official and non-official members. The Hon. Mr. Maynard will be chairman of both, the secretaries being the Hon. Mr. Rachey for Education and the Hon. Mr. Gibson for Excise.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 2.

Owing to recrudescence of influenza a conference of medical men has been summoned by the President of the Rangoon Municipality. The Medical Officer has issued a circular instructing the public how to avoid infection and to cure themselves if ill.

AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 2.

Rangoon Sikhs held a meeting on Monday, to celebrate the victory of the Allies and the signing of Peace. The proceedings were characterised by loyalty and enthusiasm.

QUESTION OF TURKEY.

WILL TAKE SIX MONTHS TO SETTLE.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S VIEW.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS, June 26.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Clemenceau in a conversation with the French Deputies stated that the war would not end with one signature. The future of the east remained to be settled and the questions of Turkey and Bulgaria would require at least six months.

PLUNDERING GROWDS AT BOCHUM REPELLED.

UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION DEMANDED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., July 3.

Copenhagen:—A message from Berlin states that the authorities at Bochum have repelled the plundering crowds with maching-guns and hand-grenades. Disturbances are also reported at Hanover.

Lettow Vorbeck has arrived at his quarters at Friedrichsruhe. Some of his troops have arrived outside Hamburg. He has been instructed not to negotiate except on the basis of unconditional submission and surrender of all arms.

BANGLORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 3.

The attendance at the second day's races today was considerably larger than on Tuesday and the races were run in pleasant weather. The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, British Resident, was present to-day. His Highness the Yuvarajah was present and there were in addition to a number of military officers many visitors both Indian and European. But the success of the day's sport was greatly curtailed by the smallness of fields. Entries were already not encouraging, but scratchings at the last moment made two events a three-horse race and the Maharajah's Cup a two horse. Bookies did generally good business in the Arabian Plate. Fusilier's win caused surprise. The card showed only three entries for the Maharajah's Cup, of which Hameedia was scratched and raced between the rest was an exciting affair. From the start Maple, who was declared the favourite winning by a neck.

THE ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Col. Desaraj Ur's MUNDERALI 7-6, Young ... 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's TAYLENE 8-0, J. Rose ... 2
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's BERINTH 7-12, Purtoo Singh ... 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Taylene, 9 to 2 against Berinthia, 2 to 1 against Munderali.

The race:—Won by a length, two lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 minute 22½ seconds.

THE SUBSTITUTION LEONIRAS PURSE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and F. M. Garda's DORANIA 9-7, Purtoo Singh ... 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's NO BALL 9-7, Bardoe ... 2
Mr. J. N. Boy Choudhry's HIGHER LEVEL 8-10, Fenton ... 3

Betting:—6 to 1 on, Dorania, 3 to 1 against No Ball, 8 to 1 Higher Level.

The race:—Won by three quarters length, ten lengths between the second and the third.

Time 1 minute 5 seconds.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.

Col. Desaraj Ur's FUSILIER 8-12, Young ... 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's SUBBIACA 9-0, J. Rose 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's MARAUDER 9-3, Purtoo Singh ... 3

Also ran:—Long Boat 9-0, Silver Prince 8-6.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Marauder, 4 to 1 against Fusilier, Silver Prince, and Long Boat and 3 to 1 against Subbiaca.

The race:—Won by half a length, two lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—3 minutes 32 and 35 seconds.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 1,000; and a cup of the value Rs. 500; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for Country bred horses.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's MAPLE 9-5, J. Rose ... 1
Col. Desaraj Ur's MISS TWISTON 7-9, Young ... 2

Betting:—5 to 2 on Maple, and 7 to 4 against Miss Twiston.

The race:—Won by a neck.

Time:—1 minute 49 and 1 5th seconds.

THE AGRAM PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. M. Goculdas's GIPSY'S ADVICE 9-2, Purtoo Singh ... 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ALANNAH 7-12, T. Melsom, ... 2
Mr. Ivan Jones' CHINA EGG 7-7, Young ... 3

Also ran:—Lord Robert 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Gipsy's Advice, and China Egg, 6 to 1 against Alannah, 8 to 1 Lord Robert.

The race:—Won by one length and one quarter length between the second, and the third.

Time:—2 minutes 15 seconds.

TO STOP OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

INDUSTRIAL ACTION URGED.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The Labour Conference at Southport by 1,893,000 votes against 935,000 passed a resolution urging the Trade Union Congress to take steps to prepare industrial action in order to compel the Government to cease the operations in Russia.

END OF PARIS METAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 3.

Paris.—The metal-workers' strike has ended upon the employers' terms.

BERLIN RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

Berlin.—The meeting of railwaymen decided to continue the strike in spite of the recommendation of the Unions to resume work in consequence of the Government's promise to reduce food-prices.

LEAVE ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

A Press Communique states:—

It is announced for the information of officers of Government, proceeding on leave to England, that leave allowances, inclusive of privilege leave allowances, are being paid in England at 1s. 8d. per rupee with effect from the 13th May 1919.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The following further contributions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's recent appeal, are announced:—His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla Rs. 10,000; the Raja of Ali Rajpur Rs. 5,000; Lalgarh Estate (Central India) Rs. 400; Bhadaura Estate (Central India) Rs. 300; Simi Estate (Central India) Rs. 300; Raja Pirthi Singh of Umri (Central India) Rs. 100; Thakur Mahan Singh of Khiaoda (Central India) Rs. 50.

FOODGRAINS FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 2.

It is notified the Madras Presidency can draw foodgrains from other provinces during July 1919 as follows:—

From Bengal, rice up to 5,000 tons; the Punjab, wheat 500 tons; the United Provinces, wheat 500 tons; the Central Provinces, wheat 500 tons; Bombay City, Australian wheat 600 tons; Bengal gram 1,500 tons; the Central Provinces, gram 2,000.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has returned to Poona from tour.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Soldiers' Club, Poona, and the Soldiers' Club, Kirkee, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Government House and grounds at Poona were thrown open to the rank and file of the garrison on Thursday afternoon. H. E. the Governor's band played.

Major A. S. Meek has arrived at Government House, Poona.

Justice Abdur Rahim has been appointed to act as Chief Justice and Messrs. C. Krishnan, L. G. Moore, and J. G. Buss to act as judges of the Madras High Court.

H. M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Abdali Muhammad Ali Kasiji, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in succession to the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, appointed Chief Justice of that Court.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT MAHIM.

On Wednesday evening Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the factory of the All-India trading Co. which is situated at Mahim. The Company show-rooms were prettily decorated and the proprietor Mr. Meherally Mahomedally Master and some other well-known residents of the locality received the guest. A large crowd was gathered on the road and Mahatma Gandhi on alighting from the car received an ovation. As the Company's products such as boots, shoes, saddlery etc., are all made of Swadeshi materials, Mahatma Gandhi expressed great satisfaction and complimented the proprietor on the excellence of the work done. After being garlanded Mahatma Gandhi departed amidst shouts of "jai, jai."

INDIA'S NEW CHARTER.

FIRST STEPS TO AUTONOMY.

DANGERS OF DELAY.

MR. MONTAGU EXPLAINS REFORM BILL.

In the House of Commons on June 5th, Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India (Cambridge, C.L.), in moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill, said:—I rise to discharge the highly important task of asking the House, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to read this Bill a second time. As the Bill has been printed and circulated I desire to avoid going into details upon a necessarily complicated and technical measure. I have flooded the House, in response to requests and in order to inform it as far as possible, with a series of elaborate documents, and this will obviate a large amount of technical disquisition. In view of the suggestion that the measure arose spontaneously in the mind of the Viceroy and himself, without previous inquiry or consideration, the right hon. gentleman recited once more the history of the origin of the Bill, and proceeded:—The conclusions on which this Bill is based were reached after listening to innumerable deputations, after six months of conference with non-officials and officials, after daily discussion with the Government of India, after discussions both in the Provinces and at Delhi with the heads of all the local Governments, after prolonged discussion and deliberation for almost two years. I now ask with some confidence for the second reading of a Bill which, I do not hesitate to say, has been as carefully prepared and considered in all its details as is possible in a measure of this kind. I ask this for two reasons. First, there is so much general agreement on all sides, both in India and here, as to its provisions, and also such important points of difference side by side that I do not believe there is any way of getting on until we examine the details in a Committee representing Parliament, which should take evidence and consider the alternative merits or demerits of different plans. It is the intention, if the House gives a second reading to the Bill, to refer it to a Joint Committee of both Houses, which would consider all the questions involved. I cannot emphasize too strongly that it is the wish of the Government that the Committee should discuss the matter not only from the point of view of detailed examination, but also from the point of view of examination of alternative methods. Although I believe from the bottom of my heart that the Committee dare not and ought not to do less than is proposed in this Bill, the Government would be glad to take the advice of the Committee on any alternative method which really accomplished at least as much.

We have so many responsibilities in this House, so many important questions needing consideration, that perhaps India looms quite small to many members (cries of "No. no"), but to India, where 315,000,000 people are eagerly awaiting the decision of this House, the subject is all-important. (Hear, hear.) Let no man join in the debate, let no man accept the incalculably responsible task of helping—and we want help—on the Committee, unless he is prepared to help constructively and not destructively, to help on as perfect a plan as could be devised, and not with the intention of delaying or thwarting legislation which, to my mind, is absolutely essential. The second reason why I urge the assistance of the House and the passage of the second reading is the impatience, and I think the legitimate impatience, with which India is waiting a start upon the policy enunciated now two years ago. There is no more fallacious platitude, no more obvious fallacy, than that which is on the lips of so many critics of Indian affairs that India is a country which never changes, a country which undergoes none of the emotions that other countries experience. (Hear, hear.) The war, the causes of the war, the objects of the war, the speeches of those who conducted the political aspects of the war, had their effect from one end of India to the other, and have even reached, as the documents which I published themselves show, the Government of Madras. (Laughter.)

The pronouncement of August 20 promised that substantial steps in the direction of responsible government should be taken as soon as possible. Doubts are already beginning to appear. It is unworthily and wickedly suggested that we made the announcement in order to achieve loyalty from the Indian peoples during the war and that now we have achieved victory we are not going on with our purpose. Inexcusable unnecessary delay would be fatal to our purpose. For that reason, after two years' consideration of this problem I venture to suggest to the House that I have shown no undue haste in bringing this Bill before the House of Commons. (Cheers.) First, it used to be said, "Oh, you must not introduce the Bill until the opinions of the local Governments have been published, and we have had an opportunity of reading them." I promised the opinions of the local Governments, and the opinions of the local Governments have been published in accordance with that promise. Now when they are published comes the new argument, "You are hurrying on the second reading of the Bill, when we have not had time to read the papers." In other words, for the man who does not want to do something the day on which you ask him to do something is always the wrong day.

A TRANSITIONAL BILL.

I have published also in order to avoid discussion to-day two White Papers. One White Paper explains as clearly and as concisely as I could do it the actual effect of the clauses of the Bill. The other White Paper shows what the existing Government of India Act, passed in 1915, will look like if these amendments are made in it. Two more words I must say as to the form of the Bill. In the first place it may be said—it has been said—that we propose to rely so much on rules and regulations under the Bill, that the Bill itself is only a skeleton. I need not remind the House that there are many precedents for that procedure. But I would also remind the House that deliberately, of intention, in accordance with the terms of the pronouncement of August 20, this Bill does not pretend to give to India a Constitution that will endure. It is transitional; it is a bridge between government by the agents of Parliament and government by the representatives of the peoples of India. It must be in such a form that it shall be not static, but fluid, that alterations can be made in it from time to time and that you should not form a rigid Constitution by statute which could not be altered except by trespassing at intervals upon the over-burdened and over-mortgaged time of this House. If there is anything which it is suggested should be done by rule, which the House would prefer to be done by statute, let us by all means in the Committee stage incorporate it in the statute. I would add also that it is not our intention to prevent the control by Parliament of these rules and regulations. The Bill provides that they shall be submitted to both Houses. The principle which it is intended to embody in these rules it is intended should be submitted to the joint committee which it is proposed to set up, and the policy of the rules, if not the actual wording of the rules, will therefore be carefully considered at the same time as the Bill itself. It has always been said that the Morley-Minto Report was largely spoiled by the rules made under it. I want on this occasion to avoid any possibility of that charge being levelled.

Proceeding to refer to the Bill itself, the right hon. gentleman said he would like to begin afresh and try to make the House realize that if they started from the place where the authors of this Bill started, the form of the Bill and the recommendations of the Bill were inevitable. They started with the pronouncement of August 20, 1917. Was there anybody who questioned to-day the policy of that pronouncement? It was no use accepting it unless they meant it; it was no use meaning it unless they acted upon it; and it was no use acting upon it unless their actions were in conformity with it. That pronouncement was made to achieve the only logical, the only possible, the only acceptable meaning of Empire and democracy, namely, an opportunity to all nations flying the Imperial flag to control their own destinies. (Cheers, and an hon. member: "Nations?") Whether it be a nation or not, we had promised to India the progressive realization of responsible government. We had promised to India and given to India a representation like that of the Dominions on our Imperial Conference. India was to be an original member of the League of Nations.

END OF GOVERNMENT BY DISPATCH.

Supposing for a moment there were those who considered that Empire had justified itself when they gave to a country satisfactory law and order, adequate peace, decent institutions, and a certain measure of prosperity under the defence provided—supposing, in other words, there were people who believed that they had fulfilled their mission when they had run the country as an estate and not as a country at all, even then there were large proposals in this Bill which commanded assent from them. I think (continued Mr. Montagu) that is agreed. I do not think that anybody questions that from the point of view of administration, convenience, and other higher grounds, government by dispatch, with all its cumbrous machinery, all its necessarily delaying methods, all the difficulties attending upon considering and reconsidering plans and projects over thousands of miles of land, and thousands of miles of sea—all that ought to be got rid of. (Cheers.) I ask Parliament to assent to this proposition—that you cannot get rid of it unless you substitute something else for it, and the only possible substitute for government by dispatch is government by government by vote. The only possible way of really achieving devolution and making the unit, if you choose the unit, responsible for the management of its own affairs is to make the Government of that unit responsible to the representatives of the people. If you simply say, "Let us have an irresponsible Government in a province, and let the Government of India not interfere and the Secretary of State not interfere and Parliament not interfere," you have a policy which is merely the enthronement of bureaucracy and the very negation of the progressive realization of responsible government.

THE UNITS OF GOVERNMENT.

In order to realize responsible government and to get devolution you must gradually get rid of government by the agents of Parliament and replace it by government by the agents of the representatives of the peoples of India. In other words, you have to choose your unit of government, and you have got in that unit to create an electorate which will control the Government. What, the right hon. gentleman asked, was the unit to be? Responsible self-government in the areas of local government was already being provided for under the terms of the Joint Report, but that was not enough for two reasons. The first was that the policy of complete local self-government was adopted by Lord Ripon in 1883, and that we were only now proceeding to carry it out. It was not sufficient to meet the new conditions arising out of the world-war by fulfilling a promise made 35 years ago. The second reason was that they were not writing on a clear, clean slate; they were writing in continuation of chapters which have been written before, and building on foundations that already existed. It is in the province that they must look for their unit, because it was in the provinces that the great educational results of Lord Morley's reform had been achieved. Lord Morley had made the legislative councils representative to some extent of the people with a very small electorate, and practically no powers beyond powers of criticism. But it was the existence of those councils which had awakened the appetite for self-government and added to the appreciation of self-government in India. It was therefore to his mind absolutely inevitable that they should take the Morley-Minto councils a stage farther in their development. The provinces were beginning to be the units of local patriotism in India. He did not say that as time went on they would not substantially modify the size and boundaries of the provinces, some of which were very artificial; but when they did, it should be in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants of the provinces and not by executive action.

Speaking of the difficulties in relation to education, race, and religion, and the harsh customs and precepts of caste, he said he could not help believing that there was no better way of getting over these difficulties than by representative institutions. Every step taken in the direction now proposed brought nearer the day when the population would not suffer as a consequence of differences of caste; and it was idle to say that there was no difference in the conditions now. Men of all castes found themselves in the same third-class railway carriage; soldiers had written saying that men of all castes had messed together, and the members of the higher castes were devoting themselves to the social problem afforded by the lower castes. These things enabled them to realize that these problems were on the way to being solved. There was no better way of promoting democratic customs than through democratic institutions.

The essence of the problem was to train the electors. Proposals had been made to put 5,000,000 voters on the register, but one could not form an electorate by that mere process; one had to get them to vote, to understand what a vote meant, and to appreciate the results of a vote. There was only one way of doing that, and that was by making the vote of some value. Therefore a necessary step for the training of an electorate was to give the electors power through their representative.

THE PRINCIPLE OF DIARCHY.

They had to choose that part of the provincial functions which at the outset they would entrust to the representatives of the people. Anyone who had followed what he had said about education, about caste, and about religious differences would realize that it was not right to entrust them with everything at the same moment. There were some things, the maintenance of peace and order, for example, and things in which mistakes would be irretrievable, things in which the electorate at the outset might not be able to enforce its demands, which should be kept from the control of the representatives of the people. Anyone in the House who had gone so far with him had swallowed the awful, terrible, much criticized principle of diarchy. He had endeavoured to lead the House, as he had led himself, to realize that the only way to achieve our purpose was to reserve for the present, and for the present only, certain functions of Government under the control of the agents of this House, and to transfer other functions to the representatives of the people. That was what Mr. Feetham's Committee proposed to do, and what the India Office Committee and the Government of India and the India Office came to the conclusion was inevitable—to separate the functions of government, to transfer some, to reserve others, and to proceed by gradually taking the functions that were reserved for a time and transferring them.

Having decided that certain functions were to be transferred, and others were to be reserved the question next to be decided was, What form of Ministry should be set up? Was there to be one Ministry or two Ministries? He submitted with great confidence that with one Ministry, always acting together and sharing responsibility for all acts, the lesson of responsibility would be secured, while it would be impossible to have two Governments completely separate in the same area, with separate finances, separate Legislatures, separate executive staffs. He could not reiterate too often that the basis of this whole policy was its transitional nature. It was desired to lead on to something else at the earliest possible moment. If there were to be two separate Ministries the net result would be that the people concerning themselves with transferred subjects would never have anything to say on reserved subjects. But if reserved subjects were to become transferred subjects some day, it was absolutely essential that during the transitional period, although there was no direct responsibility, there should be opportunities of influence and consultation. This procedure would be absolutely indefensible if it were not transional, and if it were not that at stated periods it is proposed to hold a Parliamentary inquiry into its working, with a view to further stages. By that means there would be a certain method of progress. Everything that happened would come under review, and the attitude adopted by each part of the Government to the affairs of the other part will be one of the prime factors in the decision of the Committee.

He did not think the time had come for a similar movement in the Government of India. There they must take one stage only—namely, to make the Legislative Assembly more representative, to give it greater power of influencing and criticizing, but not at the moment responsibility; and they must make the Government of India itself more elastic in its composition and less stereotyped, by altering certain of the statutory provisions which governed its executive formation. They must also add to its power of dealing with its own work, because they would relieve it of the necessity of controlling a large number of provincial functions. In so far as the provincial Governments had got to defer to their Legislatures, that was to say, in transferred subjects, there would be Governments responsible to the electorate. Therefore there was no necessity to control those Legislatures by the Government of India, who would not be concerned, generally speaking, with transferred subjects, and the Secretary of State and this House would not be concerned with transferred subjects. So far as transferred subjects are concerned they would have parted with their trusteeship and surrendered it to the representatives of the people of India. There was much more to be done with the Government of India. They had to release it from unnecessary administrative control by the India Office, and for that purpose incidentally to this Bill, he was awaiting the details of the report of Lord Crewe's Committee report. There was much reason to believe that the secretariat system needed reconsideration and overhauling, and the House would be glad to learn that Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, one of the most experienced British civil servants, had accepted his invitation, on behalf of the Government of India, to visit India to consider the secretariat arrangements in the Government of India; and Sir George Lloyd had been invited also to consider those of Bombay.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

Among some very important matters with which he must deal were the alternative schemes which had been presented and had been rejected in this Bill. There was the Congress of Moslems scheme. That was prepared before the pronouncement of August 20 1917. It did not attempt to realize responsible government, but it left an irremovable Executive at the mercy of a Legislature which could paralyse it, but not direct it. He did not believe that this House would ever agree to that. Much more formidable was another alternative proposal which came from the heads of the majority of the local Governments. Although he cordially agreed with the Government of India in rejecting this proposal, he did not underestimate its importance. It was the work of no armchair critic. It was the work of the most experienced administrators in India; and, although he believed them to be wrong, and desired to show why he believed them to be wrong, and although they would have to argue this in Committee, it was in no sense of disrespect to them that he challenged their conclusions. It was a powerful array. The Government of Madras had no part or share in the elaboration of this alternative proposal, nor had the Government of Bombay, but the heads of five Local Governments approved the alternative proposal. Two, the Governor of Bengal, Lord Ronaldshay, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa, Sir Edward Gait, preferred the scheme of the Bill and the Joint Report. That was the division of opinion. But although he did not want to discredit, he wanted to suggest that really those views were accidental in this sense, that it must not be assumed that whatever the composition of those Governments, and whoever had been their heads, the same results would have ensued. For instance, the Chief Commissioner of Assam preferred the scheme of the majority of Local Governments, but the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, who left only a few months previously, would have preferred, he knew, the scheme of the Joint Report and this Bill. The present Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces preferred the alternative scheme of the Local Governments. His predecessor would have preferred the scheme of the Joint Report. A great deal depended upon personality. (Hear hear.)

But although these gentlemen were entitled to give a very weight opinion, they were not unprejudiced. Where men had grown up under a system they did not like to see it altered. Their proposal was the existing system, and another man added to the Executive Council. Nothing much worse than the Morely-Minto scheme. No responsibility—they admitted that: an alleged unity of Government but no real unity of Government, because one-half of the Government was in their own words, necessarily influenced by the opinions of the Legislative Council, and the other half not; no certainty of control by the Legislature, because on all subjects if the Governor certified it was in the interests of the providence, he could override it. It is the same system, with just another Indian Member added to the Executive Council.

It was quite true that in what he had said about the local Governments' alternative plan he had included Lord Willingdon, because although he was not present and he was not a Civil servant, and although he had a plan of his own, he would he was certain, have preferred the plan of the majority of local Governments to the plan of the Bill. But then Lord Willingdon prefers to rely upon those qualities which he possesses which made his astonishing success in the government of Bombay. He said, in effect under a Governor such as Lord Willingdon, a far more elastic arrangement would be far preferable to the arrangement of diarchy of the Bill. Under the scheme as proposed to this House, if in any province a Governor could so influence his advisers, if the circumstances of a particular province made it possible, there was nothing in the Bill which would prevent a Governor trying to discharge all the reserved functions as if they were transferred functions. Under the scheme of the Bill, whatever the personality of the Governor, the transferred subjects were guaranteed to the representatives of the people. Under the alternative scheme, under the wide use of certification the local Government majority suggested, nothing was guaranteed to them at all.

THE INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSALS.

Lastly, he came to the scheme of the Indo-British Association. This was a body which got very angry when he suggested that they did not intend to carry out the pronouncement of August 20 in any adequate way. They had done great harm in India by leading people to suppose that they had more influence on the decisions of Parliament than he hoped to goodness they were ever likely to have. What were its proposals? "Financial delegation as between the Secretary of State and the Government of India." As a matter of administration, they were in agreement with the Bill and with the joint report. But that did not lead to any progressive realization of responsible government. "The reorganisation of the India Office, intended not only to remedy obsolete procedure but to obtain more recent knowledge of India." They were in agreement with the joint report as a matter of administration. They were suggesting the work on which Lord Crewe's Committee was now engaged. But that did not lead to the progressive realization of responsible government. "Decentralization in India as between the Government of India and the provinces in domestic matters and transformation into a federal system." Once again they were in agreement with the Bill and with the Joint Report. But that in itself did not lead them any nearer to the progressive realization of responsible government.

Their one controversial and constructive programme was this: In every province place one or two districts in charge of a wholly Indian official staff and extend that, if it proves satisfactory, into a division, and, finally, the whole province. That scheme was a scheme of bureaucrats, for the consumption of bureaucrats, intended for the enthronement of bureaucracy. The powers of the Provincial Governments would remain unimpaired. They were not to be interfered with by the Legislative Council or by the Government of India, or by the India Office. In other words, the Lord Sydenhams of the future could remain upon their thrones, untrammelled by control from above, undismayed by criticism from below. How was that to lead to the progressive realization of responsible government?

BRIADIER-GENERAL CROFT.—Was he a successful Governor?

Mr. Montagu said he did not want to express an opinion as Secretary of State for India. His record was available to members. He was not concerned with the authorship. It never seemed to matter who was the author. He was only concerned to test the programme and see whether it fulfilled the policy of the progressive realization of responsible government. And when he found that the association puts forward a policy which pretended to carry out the pronouncement, but which merely enthroned bureaucracy, he was entitled to criticize with the utmost severity. What was the use of putting the Indian Civil Service and replacing it by an Indian Civil Service? The district officer was the very backbone of the administrative machine, and he ventured to predict that the Indians themselves would be the last to wish to see the complete disappearance of the district officer. They did no good by establishing an Indian bureaucrat instead of an English bureaucrat. Of the two bureaucrats, having regard to his training, he infinitely preferred at the present moment the English bureaucrat. If that were the best alternative scheme, and if that House really desired to carry out the pledges made to India, then it was far better to carry the Bill as it stood than to pay any attention to this scheme.

WORK TO BE DONE IN INDIA.

We should never get on with all the work we had to do in India unless we had settled, as this Bill would settle, the constitutional question and its interminable discussion. When he used the word "settle" he meant he hoped they would receive from the Joint Committee an agreed Bill, that all these alternative schemes would be considered in far more detail than it was possible to consider them that afternoon, and that a statute would pass as a consequence of the second reading that afternoon which would launch India upon the road of complete self-government. There was much other work to do in India, and if they could once get a growing constitution for it to win for itself the goal which had been announced they could turn their attention to the improvement of education, the development of Indian resources and industries, and the reorganization of Indian defences. To make these things possible it was essential to start India on the road of self-government. He implored the house to show India that Parliament was receptive of the case for self-government, and only sought the opportunity of completing it by the demonstrable realization of the success of its stages. There was too much race prejudice in India. If we held on to power in India, and stood fast to the policy of subordinate races, friction would continue. If we surrendered our trusteeship to the great provinces of India as speedily as they were ready to take over the charge, India would have something better to do than fiercely and impotently to criticize those who were at present the agents of Parliament.

He could not believe that Parliament was going to offer any obstacle to the partnership of India in the British Empire. They had recently been so sympathetic to the national aspirations of Arabs, Czecko-Slovaks, and Serbo-Croat-Slovenes. Here was a country desirous of achieving nationality once again—an original member of the League of Nations—developed under our protecting care and imbued to a greater and greater degree with our political thought. He hoped Parliament would pass the Bill and start India on the road we ourselves had travelled. If they passed the Bill and modified it till it became a great statute they could say to the peoples of India: "The future and the date on which you realize the goal of self-government is with you. You are being given great responsibilities to-day, and opportunities of consultation and influence in other matters in which for the present we keep responsibility. You will find in Parliament every desire to help in and complete the task which this Bill attempts, if you devote yourselves to using with wisdom, self-restraint, and respect for minorities the great opportunities with which Parliament has entrusted you." That message could not be sent unless the House was determined to pass without delay and with every desire that it should be improved before it was passed a statute which meant the beginning of self-government—responsible government—in the Indian Empire. (Cheers.)

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS.

SIR D. MACLEAN (Peebles and Southern, L.) said that the measure was not a reckless leap into the political dark. In 1858 a statement was issued in the name of Queen Victoria which said that neither race nor religion should be a bar to the holding of office under the Crown. Various steps in that direction had been taken since, and Parliament was now only taking another step—a very safe one, which he thought might be taken with confidence, notwithstanding the disturbed state of some parts of India. If anything was to be done in India—and something must be done—time was the essence of the usefulness of the step. Sir George Lloyd, who when he sat in the House of Commons was representative of the progressive side of the Conservative Party, had said that time was a factor of vital importance in the consideration of the whole question of reform in India, and that it was better to work an imperfect scheme with the goodwill and confidence of all concerned than to operate a perfect scheme—if one could be devised—when confidence and good will had been broken by delay. He entirely agreed with that statement. Then, again, the fact that India had been represented in the great council of nations now sitting in Paris, shaping not only the future of the belligerents, but that of the whole world, ought to be taken into account, as did the noble and worthy part played by India in the great world conflict. This question ought not to be approached in a distrustful or alienated spirit; such an attitude would be flatly contrary to the whole conditions of the rule of the British race. (Hear, hear.)

He agreed with the general principles of the measure, and welcomed the suggestion that the Bill should be carefully considered by a joint committee. Members of the House of Commons should show their agreement with the fundamentals of the measure, so that the members of the joint committee would have behind them the authority of the House of Commons when they commenced their arduous task. He thought the Bill contained safeguards at every step; the whole point to his mind was whether there were not too many safeguards in the Bill. He could give no grudging response to the request of the Secretary of State, made on behalf of the Government—a Government which represented parties in the State who had hitherto been associated with strong opposition to any development upon what he would consider sound democratic progress in regard to India, and who had joined in the historic declaration of August 20. The appeal came before the House, therefore, with tremendous force. We sought to maintain India as an integral part of the British Empire. There might be in India, as elsewhere, bodies of men who sought something far different, but he believed that the desire of responsible men in that country was that India should be a self-governing Dominion within the ambit of the British Empire. That was an ambition which could to some extent be facilitated by the passage of such a Bill as this.

GENEROUS REFORM NECESSARY.

SIR H. CRAIK (Scottish Universities, C U.) said that by assenting to the declaration of August, 1917, they must carry forward the political education of our fellow-citizens in India, because they believed profoundly in the value of constitutional government. But they would have been on stronger ground if it had been the mass of the population and not merely the educated and literary part of India which had been pressing them on. It was no use saying we must treat India as a nation, when they considered its 50 or more languages, its differences of caste, and its varieties of religion. They had to look at the fact that there had been recent experiments in India and those experiments had not always been successful. They had a right to look carefully at these proposals when they were made after three years of very dangerous disturbances in India and when those responsible for the Government in India feared at any moment a recrudescence of those disturbances. They all agreed, however, that some reform was necessary; that it must be generous and carry out the letter and spirit of the declaration; and that it must be prompt. He had distrusted some of the recent experiments, and he had doubts of the practicability of some of the present proposals, but he agreed fully that some quick settlement was desirable and that they must not be guided by mere abstract consitutional principles. Communal representation was really consistent with no broad principle of constitutional government, but all the same, as things stood now, it was necessary in India. Advocating the claims of the Civil Service to fair and just treatment, he said he thought the right hon. gentleman would agree that its members showed, in view of the proposals now made, that same spirit of loyalty which they had always shown. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would keep in mind that their position was very serious.

EFFICIENCY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Bennett (Sevenoaks, C.U.) expressed the opinion that the Bill would pass safely through the tests whether the political concessions made in it were honest and genuine and whether the executive safeguards which it offered were adequate. The Secretary of State admitted that much of the good which might have resulted from the Morley-Minto scheme had been nullified by regulations, and it was satisfactory that regulations prepared under the new scheme would be subject to the criticism and approval of the House. The instrument of instructions to the Government was a great and valuable innovation. He could not see in the scheme which had been put forward by the five Provincial Governments a way to fuller responsibility. That scheme appeared to be a cul de sac, and the Secretary of State was justified in the preference which he had shown for the proposal of the Government of India. Of the difficulties in the way of reform in India, too much had been made. He frankly recognized that there would be a certain falling off in the efficiency of administration

(Continued on page 10)

INDIA'S NEW CHARTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

while the new *régime* was being put into operation and acquiring strength, but they ought to be prepared to put up with that if, on the other hand, they secured increased contentment on the part of the people of India and satisfaction with the new order of things. There might be doubts and difficulties as to the machinery, but if they were right in the spirit he had no fear of the consequences of the proposals now before the House.

Colonel Yate (Melton, C.U.) said that the only really important question in this discussion was whether self-government in India was to be founded on unity of administration or diarchy. The latter was a system of government hitherto unknown. He hoped all views would be impartially represented on the Joint Committee, and that all parties would have an equal chance of giving evidence before it. (Mr. Montagu.—Hear, hear.)

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, I.L.P.) said that the Bill was a constitutional measure of the first importance; it was, indeed, the birth of India as one of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire. That meant a complete change in the present government of India; bureaucracy and democracy could not run side by side. That change must be gradual, and that gradual change was being attempted by the right hon. gentleman in his report and in the Bill now before the House. If passed, the Bill would not end agitation in India, but would transfer that agitation to those councils which it was proposed to set up. He hoped agitation on sound constitutional lines would continue in the proposed new Parliament, or else India would not achieve a reasonable and satisfactory form of government. In his opinion, a diarchy could only be justified as a temporary measure.

MR. FISHER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education (English Universities, C.L.), in the course of reply on the debate, said no one could discuss the far-reaching proposals of the Bill without a grave sense of personal responsibility, the problem of Indian Government being so vast, and so difficult accurately to deal with. He thought that his right hon. friend might be satisfied with the course which the debate had taken. From all sides of the House there had come general agreement that it was no longer possible for the Government of India to adopt a perfectly negative *non-possumus* attitude towards the great intellectual movements which were sweeping the continent from end to end. They saw general recognition of the fact that speed was half the battle. "He who gives swiftly, gives twice." He thought some members were apt to underestimate the power actually exercised by the intellectual classes in India. It was true that the politically-minded class in India was a small class when compared with the great mass of the Indian population, but every day it was gaining power and influence. The Indian population was a population of dreamers and visionaries, occupied far more than we Englishmen realized with the problems of the other world. Nevertheless, politics had come to [illegible] they had come to stay.

[illegible] share the view that Indian [illegible] mismanaged, and he [illegible] were bound in honour to give [illegible] that was best in our civiliz[illegible]as, he thought, greatly to our [illegible]re had succeeded through the [illegible] of our system of education into [illegible]inging about those aspirations, [illegible] hopes, and those sentiments which we now, as statesmen, had seriously to consider. Our system of education had brought before the Indian mind the disinterested element in English life, and had conferred conspicuous practical services upon the country. When in India he was struck with the universal testimony as to the admirable work rendered by the Judicial service. Some years ago the lowest Judge in the Judicial hierarchy of India was the subject of general criticism. It was said that he was dishonest, corrupt, and that his judgments could not be relied on. There was nothing of the kind now. They found now in every province of India testimony to the fact that the Indian Judiciary, from top to bottom, was absolutely pure, absolutely to be relied on to give an honest judgment. That was a great triumph for English education. It was also the result of our system of education that we had now to satisfy a political demand in India, and this great measure, so far from being in any way revolutionary, was a natural consequence of the system to which history had committed us.

In regard to the criticism which had been passed upon the system of dual government on the ground that it would give rise to protst against the allocation of functions, it must not be forgotten that such allocation had been one of the cardinal points of criticism in India for many years. As to the criticism of the diarchical system in general, he confessed that when he first came to study the matter he was very sceptical; but the more he had studied the problem and entered into the difficulties, and the more he had studied the alternative plans which had been proposed, the more convinced he was that it was the only real solution. It was desired to introduce the Indian people to responsible government gradually. They wished to know how the experiment was succeeding, and how were they to know that unless some such plan as was suggested by the Secretary of State were adopted? The more he thought over the subject the more convinced he was that the unity system would not simplify the problems of government. In addition to proposing to introduce a system of responsible government in India, the Bill proposed to increase decentralization. The second was a very old problem in India. The moment there was anything like responsible government there an opportunity would exist for devolution in respect of transferred powers. The Bill would leave the allocation of functions between the central Government and the provincial governments to be determined by rules to be made in the light of experience. It was a wise provision that the law courts should not have cognizance of questions or disputes concerning such allocation. This was a great measure, the effects of which if it were passed, would be felt for generation after generation. It opened up a new era in Indian public life, offered new hope to Indian political aspirations and promised to rally to the cause of good and progressive and enlightened government all those moderate forces that might have been alienated by procrastination, but it was necessary, in the interest of Indians themselves, that it should be accompanied by safeguards which would enable the experiment to be tried with the greatest prospect of brilliant success. He was not prepared to say that this experiment might not be attended by some relaxation of efficiency, but that relaxation, if such there were would be purchased over and over again by the confidence and support which the Government would receive from the co-operation of all classes in India. He believed that, unless they seized this opportunity, unless they passed this Bill, unless they saw to it that it was not whittled away in any serious particular, they would be confronted with a grave situation in India.

Mr. Spoor (Bishop Auckland, Lab.) supported the Bill as a partial measure of justice to India. The time was ripe for immediate, definite, and certain action with regard to India. If they failed there might be revolution; if they succeeded there would be established the beginnings of a partnership on terms of mutual confidence and good will between India and the remainder of the Empire.

The debate was continued by Sir J. D. Rees (Nottingham, E., C.U.), who said if the House once realized that the Government of India was the Government of all India and the local governments were only its agents with very restricted powers, they would realize that every advance made in local administration was an advance in the central administration. Referring to some criticisms made by Colonel Wedgwood, he said that anything spoken in the House of Commons travelled about India to an extent by no means realized, and particular responsibility attached to every utterance made by members of Parliament on Indian affairs. Indian people did not know that since the hon. member took the Bolshevist under his comprehensive umbrella he had run amok down the floor of the House, assaulting all who came in his way. He was glad that the Bill had been introduced, and he hoped that it would be passed without delay. It was in existing circumstances not only the best thing to do, but really the only practical reasonable scheme that was in the field.

ONE INDIA

Capatain Ormsby-Gore (Stafford, C.U.) welcomed the Bill, and hoped Parliament would shew no grudging spirit. He hoped that members would not press for too wide a measure of devolution from the Central Government of India to the Provincial Governments. It was a matter of supreme importance to promote the conception of one India. Reference had been made from the Labour benches to the poverty which existed in India. That poverty was due to the way in which the House of Commons had forced Cobdenism and had maintained Free Trade in India against the wishes of the people in India. Whatever fiscal system the people of India might adopt, they must be allowed to work out their own salvation. (Hear, hear.) The weak point of the scheme seemed to be the large category of reserve provincial subjects. Everything was to be gained by making this category as small as possible, Local Electorates and local Legislatures should have the responsibility for finance. Another point was the personal position of the eight Governors; they would under the Bill have a task to perform which could only be accomplished by eight supermen. Not only would the Governors have to be good administrators but they must also be politicians of wide sympathy untiring energy, and perpetual tact. He hoped that it might be possible to devolve from the Governors a vast amount of administrative work to some Deputy-Governor or subordinate official, who was an experienced administrator, working under his political chief. It was impossible to maintain along with that Reform Bill the same meticulous control by the India Office over the Central Government of India as had been exercised in the past. The Secretary of State, while he remained responsible to Parliament for the peace, order, and good government of India would have to be prepared forthwith to delegate very largely the control which was carried on from Whitehall.

Colonel Meysey-Thompson having offered some criticism. The Bill was read a second time, and was committed to a Joint Select Committee of the Lords and Commons.

L. C. C.'S COST OF EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the London County Council held on the 3rd June, Mr. Cyril Cobb, chairman of the Education Committee, in introducing the estimate of the committee, which provided for an expenditure of over £8,500,000, said that allowance had been made for an increase of salaries of elementary teachers of £1,185,000. The elementary teachers of London were now costing £4,200,000, which was exactly double the amount they received in 1904, when the County Council first became the education authority. The actual cost of elementary education in London was £11 1s. 7d. per child per annum, and out of that sum £6 16s. 5d. went to the teacher. That was the largest proposition that could be shown by any education authority in England and Wales.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has delegated, to the Financial Commissioner, powers to issue certificates of approval for mining in Burma and for oil-boring.

595 persons sought advice at the Burma Pasteur Institute in 1918-19, an increase of 169. The number who submitted to full course of treatment fell from 183 to 105. No deaths occurred among those treated, but of 34 who declined to undergo the treatment at least four died.

"THE SECOND MANIFESTO."

"Young India" writes:—

Evidently the remarks in our issue of June 14, on the Bombay Manifesto, have fallen on unwilling ears, for just after a fortnight of the first manifesto another has been issued which, though less violent in its protestations and imprecations no less deserves to be made the subject of those remarks. For one thing, the condemnation of "the recent outbursts of violence" comes a fortnight later than even the condemnation in the first manifesto which itself came nearly two months after the outbursts, and is hence as infructuous as the first, if not more. For another, the second manifesto, not unlike its prototype, is a one-sided condemnation. While every part of the country is ringing with cries for inquiry into the disturbances, this manifesto, like the first one, ignores those cries and would desire the Government to do likewise, assuming of course that this manifesto, like its predecessor takes in its sweep the disturbances also without the Presidency. Thirdly this manifesto repeats, if in a less offensive tone, the cant about the preservation of law and order, about "obedience to law and constituted authority." Now it is too late in the day to stand up as worshippers of law and constituted authority for their own sake. We are bound to obey them, so long as on that obedience rests the well-being of society. We are bound, too, never to resort to criminal disobedience. But it becomes the bounden duty of every one to offer civil disobedience, if in the name of law and authority things are sought to be done which threaten the very foundation of social wellbeing. And it is idle to ignore the lessons of history. For it is history—and history on which, we believe, the signatories of the manifesto, no less than we, look back with pride and pleasure—that Indians in South Africa in large numbers declined to take out trading licenses and in other ways disregarded certain revenue or political laws, as a protest against odious and degrading legislation, and took the consequences of their acts. And we have it on good authority that "Mr. Gandhi's own son, as well as a compatriot who was a barrister-at-law and a Cambridge graduate, sought (and found) imprisonment by trading as pedlars without the necessary municipal licenses. Every one, Government, magistrates and licensing officers, knew exactly what the phenomena portended, no one was injured by the demonstration, the minimum of inconvenience was caused to the authorities, and the passive resisters eventually secured their object, namely, the modification or repeal of the objectionable legislation."

We repeat it is too late in the day to come forward to assist the Government by mere protestations of co-operation and assistance. The duty of every loyal citizen to-day is to bring home to the authorities concerned the causes of the present unrest, to persuade them, with all the influence at their command, to repeal the Rowlatt Act and withdraw the kindred Bill and to appoint a committee of inquiry invested with the powers to revise the extrordinary sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab, to demand the immediate release of Mr. Kalinath Roy, whose continued incarceration only aggravates the scandal of his conviction, and to ask the Government to allay Muslim sentiment by a satisfactory solution of Islamic problems.

CANADIAN STRIKES.

BOLSHEVIK PLOTS.

The Montreal correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", cabled as follows on June 1st:—

The centre of Bolshevism in Canada nas now moved to Toronto, where the efforts of the Labour leaders, who are suspected of having been influenced by Bolshevik emissaries to inaugurate a general strike, have so far been unsuccessful. Less than 12,000 workers are reported as striking, which is only a small proportion of the general mass of workmen in Toronto, either organised or unorganised. Apparently the majority of the men now striking comprise floating, transient workers, who are indifferent as to whether they work steadily or not, while they are always ready for trouble. A more serious phase is added to the situation by the ultimatum of the Firemen's Union of Toronto, notifying the City Council that it will join the strike on Tuesday unless its demands are met, while the employees of the street railway are also making demands, backed by a threat of a general strike.

The situation in Toronto is somewhat involved, owing to the fact that many of the more important unions have retcently signed agreements covering the year, with large increases in wages and a reduction of hours of work. The strike committee of fifteen is making strong efforts to secure an extension of the general strike, regardless of the agreements, in order to get control of the civic administration. It is stated that the telegraph, telephone, railway, and steamboat services are unlikely to be affected by the strike, most of these men belonging to international unions, controlled from the United States, whose leaders are generally sane men and strongly opposed to the idea of one big union or to other forms of Bolshevism.

Up to the present time the situation in Toronto is calm, while preparations have been made by the authorities to cope immediately with any efforts at disorder. Toronto strikers are making strong attempts to involve the Montreal unions in a general strike in an effort to paralyse the whole business of the country, to enforce all their demands and to secure the practical control of affairs. They have issued a statement at Toronto that the Montreal workers will join the strike movement within a few days, and this is strengthened by the fact that the unions in Montreal are seething with discontent and are reported to be secretly planning a general strike on some day of the present week as soon as the arrangements are perfected. The authorities of the city are preparing counter-plans, while the Citizens' Association and other public bodies are organising for an emergency. It is stated in Toronto that the returned soldiers sympathise with the strikers, while in Montreal the veterans' leaders declare that the returned soldiers strongly side with law and order and oppose a general strike idea.

One cause of the protracted unrest brought out at the recent sittings of the Government Royal Commission inquiry into the troubles was that owing to the short hours and high wages in the cities thousands of agricultural labourers had migrated to the towns during the war, and now, with the post-war depression, were unwilling to return to the more arduous and less well paid agricultural labour, but were hanging round the cities ripe for any trouble.

ULTIMATUM WITHDRAWN.

The withdrawal by some Toronto unions of their ultimatum threatening to strike unless the City Council legislated for new wages increases was a feature of the strike situation here to-day. This action followed closely upon the decision of the tramway men to refrain from a sympathetic strike. The members of the Marine Federation, however, walked out this morning.

PRIORITY PASSAGES TO INDIAN "AGITATORS."

COL. YATE'S INDIGNATION

In the House of Commons on May 11th, Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for India whether A2 priority certificates for passages from India to England were only issued by the Government of India to those proceeding home on urgent Government work; whether he could state what the Government work was on which deputations of Indians to agitate in favour of the proposed Indian reform scheme have been granted these A2 priority certificates; and what was the urgency of it.

Mr. Montagu: I believe it is not the case that A2 priority certificates for passages rae granted only to persons proceeding to this country on urgent Government work. With regard to the second part of the question, I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer given by me to his question of May 7 on the same subject.

ACCOMMODATION ON MAIL STEAMERS.

Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that in the mail steamer lately arrived from India, sick British ladies and children were put in the third class quarters down below, and that first class cabins were given to deputations of Indians coming to England to agitate on the subject of the proposed Indian reform scheme and that two of the children died on the voyage; and, considering the danger to life of sick Europeans, in the heat of the Red Sea in the hold of a ship at this season of the year, he would instruct the Government of India to take adequate means to provide proper passenger accommodation for sick ladies and children before granting priority certificates to men in good health.

Mr. Montagu: The reference presumably is to the s. s. Ormonde. Among the 347 first class passengers, there were only six Indians. There were 607 second and third class passengers. I am informed that the third class accommodation on the vessel was exceptionally good, and special efforts were made by the company to secure the comfort of the passengers. The company undertook that they should have the same mess and the use of the same deck as the second class passengers, and their cabins were fitted with electric fans. I regret that two children should have died on the voyage from pneumonia.

Colonel Yate: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the third class saloon was a perfect furnace and pandemonium, and that the second class had more passengers than the first and was only a quarter or one-fifth the size of the first, and that there was great discomfort and trouble?

Mr. Montagu: I regret there must have been very considerable discomfort on a very full steamer, but I do not know what my hon. friend has in mind. Third class passengers, I am afraid, will not pay the price for accommodation as first class passengers.

Colonel Yate: It is not a question of paying the price, but of getting home to save their lives, and here are Indian agitators in first class cabins, while poor men and women and children are trying to get home and cannot.

Mr. Montagu: There were passengers who were in all three classes. We have been making every kind of effort to get sufficient accommodation for the people who want to travel backwards and forwards from India, and I am given to understand that the Government of India is satisfied with the amount of accommodation available.

Colonel Yate: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that A passages are only given for cases of urgency, B passages for less urgent cases, and C for lesser urgent cases still, and here are first class passages given to Indian agitators when there were women and children in the third class quarters down below?

SUBMARINES IN NAVAL WAR.

Admiral Sims, addressing the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, emphatically endorsed the submarine as a weapon of warfare, thereby taking up a position contrary to the proposal made by the Peace Conference for the abolition of the undersea boat. He laid particular stress on the value of larger underwater craft having a cruising radius of two to three months. For scouting purposes he considers such craft a dangerous weapon against other types of scouts. He said that the destruction of enemy submarines was most effective by Allied submarines, England especially being successful in this way. Admiral Sims told his hearers that a great deal of effort, much valuable material, and even many lives had been wasted in the late war because there was a lack of trained thinkers, and it was the constant prayer of those who bear great responsibility in time of war that they might be spared the results of the decisions of so-called armchair officers who are ignorant of the art of war, and have not been trained to think straight or make a logical estimate of a situation.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

REPORT OF FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy over most of the Konkan and Southern Maratha Country States. Preparations for and sowing of kharif crops are in progress in some districts. Fodder supply insufficient in parts of Sind and Surat, but will improve with the new grass now growing. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high, but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was good rain during the week in the affected districts of Gujarat and the Deccan, in the Bijapur district and in Kathiawar. The sowing of kharif crops is in progress in the districts of Gujarat and the Deccan and in Bijapur. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts. The Koregaon-Satara work was closed on 24th June. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in some States of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 28th June were 31,999. The numbers of dependants were 13,894. The numbers on village and test works were 4,212 and 940 in the British districts and Agencies and 1,298 and 253 in the Native States respectively. The numbers on relief, village and test works have increased. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, in all the affected districts and agencies were 92,919 and 1,430 in the Native States. The numbers on gratuitous relief have decreased. The people of relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. Remedial measures have been taken. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains continue to be high. Takavi is being freely distributed. The condition of the cattle as well as the fodder situation and the water-supply are generally improving. Nearly 3,900 cattle are being maintained on prickly pear in the Poona district; but such operations are now coming to a close in the Ahmednagar district.

ALLIES AND KOLCHAK.

TERMS OF RECOGNITION.

A United Press of America message says the actual text of the Big Four's proposition to Admiral Kolchak declares that since the Peace Conference has been in session no subject has concerned the delegates as deeply as that of Russia; but all peace proposals broke down because the Soviet Government refused to cease hostilities. The Allied and Associated Governments, it says, are anxious to establish order and relieve suffering in Russia, but they entertain no hope of doing it through the Soviet Government. They are, therefore, disposed to give munitions and supplies of food to Admiral Kolchak's regime under the following conditions:

1. That either a Constituent Assembly be elected on the basis of free, secret and democratic franchise, the elections to be held as soon as Kolchak's Government reaches Moscow, or that the Constituent Assembly of 1917 be reassembled.

2. That local municipal and Zemstvo elections be held in the area occupied.

3. That Kolchak countenances no attempts to revive special privileges for any class or order, and guarantees civil and religious liberties.

4. That recognition be granted of the independence of Finland and Poland, boundary disputes being referred to the League of Nations.

5. That if Kolchak's relations with the Esthonians, Lithuanians, Livonians, Caucasians, and Transcaspians cannot be arranged, the matter be referred to the League of Nations. Pending a solution, Kolchak will recognise their autonomy and their secret treaties with the Allies.

6. That Russia join the League of Nations as soon as she is constituted on a democratic basis.

7. That Kolchak abides by his declaration of November 27 regarding Russia's debts.

FRENCH ESPIONAGE CASE.

A remarkable espionage case, in which Corporal Teulat, a French aviator, and Edouard Raviez, a soldier now in flight, are accused of informing the enemy where "Big Bertha" shells and Goths bombs fell in Paris, is being heard by the second court-martial. Acting on information from Paris, the Swiss authorities seized a letter written by Raviez, who was interned, to a young woman of Freiburg-im-Breisgau. Raviez's domicile was searched, and instructions for the use of secret ink were found. This letter to the young woman contained the merest commonplaces, but on being put into water it showed that Raviez wanted information about the aviation camp at Le Bourget, which had been bombarded by the German squadron. Another letter of Raviez to a linen seller at Geneva informed her that he was sending a parcel containing perfume and six handkerchiefs which had to be sent from Lyons to a girl working in a telephone office at Villejuif, in the Seine department. The parcel was seized, and the handkerchiefs were found to have absorbed secret ink. A watch was kept on the telephone operator at Villejuif, and she was seen to give the parcel to Corporal Teulat. Both were arrested.

According to the aviator's story, an accident to his machine forced him to land in the German lines on May 9 last year; he was taken prisoner, and sent to the camp at Giessen. After threatening to bring him before a court-martial, the Germans offered to send him back to France on condition that he procured information for them. His letters were to be written with secret ink on handkerchiefs sent to him to an address which he himself had to indicate. He selected the address of the telephone operator, who was his sweetheart. He protested that the latter was ignorant of his motive, and an inquiry showed that she was innocent. The girl was released, but Teulat was to have been tried on June 23rd.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, July 3.)

Mr. Harilal J. Kothari, B.A., to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, during the absence of Kumar Sari Virawala on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. P. B. Malabari, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to be substantive *pro tempore* Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, to be substantive *pro tempore* Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to be substantive *pro tempore* Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to be substantive *pro tempore* First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalawalla, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tempore* Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. J. W. Bennett is granted privilege leave for four months and thirty days with effect from the 26th June 1919.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from 3rd July 1919, such privilege leave as may be due in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmednagar vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, C.B.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Virupax Shivlingappa Hulolgi is allowed an extension by three months of furlough granted to him.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E., I.C.S., is granted privilege leave from 18th January to 24th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan to be Assistant Professor of Botany with effect from 1st January 1919 vice Mr. H. M. Chibber appointed Plant-breeding Expert to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Agricultural Chemist to Government with effect from 1st June 1919, pending further orders.

Mr. V. G. Patwardhan, acting Lecturer in Chemistry at the Poona Agricultural College, to act as Assistant Professor of Chemistry with effect from 1st June 1919, pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 25th June 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Govind Bhau Prabhakar, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.M. & S., to be on general duty at the Cawasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital from the 26th April to the 26th July, 1919.

Major C. C. Murison, F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.), D.T.M. (Liver.), I.M.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Civil Surgeon, First Class, with effect from the 1st April 1919, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., resigned.

Major L. P. Stephen, M.B., B.Ch. (Abdn.), D.P.H. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Civil Surgeon, First Class, with effect from the 15th May 1919, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Fookes, I.M.S., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., B.C., D.P.H., (Cantab.), I.M.S., to act as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Kharghat, I.M.S. (retired) on return from leave, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S., who is holding that appointment in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Narayendas Manhram Mirchandani, B.E., temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Deccan Irrigation Division to Sind.

MOTOR SERVICE AT MOUNT ABU.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel myself very much obliged by your kindly sparing some space in your valuable paper to set forth the grievances which the public have to suffer while going to Mount Abu.

In the issue of the 18th instant of the "Independent," Mr. Pitale has set forth the facts and I thank him and shall thank you for the publication of the grievances and hope the authorities will soon redress them. I am sorry to state that owing to the mismanagement of the Motor Co., I had also to suffer a great deal for two days, though I had given clear 24 hours' notice to the Manager personally. He used to tell me that the III class seats were already engaged and he would provide me with II class seats, but when I actually caught him with ample rooms in III class one day, he promised to give the desired seats on the next day. Accordingly on the next day I went with my family, but then too I was obliged to purchase one II class and the rest III class ones. From this, it will appear that the Manager does not register the names of men desiring III class seats till he has finished filling II class ones. It is said poor travellers have made complaints, but no notice is taken of by the Authorities.

Also, as Mr. Pitale states, the monopoly should be removed; I learn one Mr. Skelton and some other men wish to have a Motor Service contract. Why should not the Government allow these men the permission to run the Motor Service? The general public and the residents of Mount Abu will certainly feel grateful to the Authorities if they redress the grievances of the public of this type.—Yours, etc.,

KALIANDAS JAGMOHANDAS.

Bombay, 25th June, 1919.

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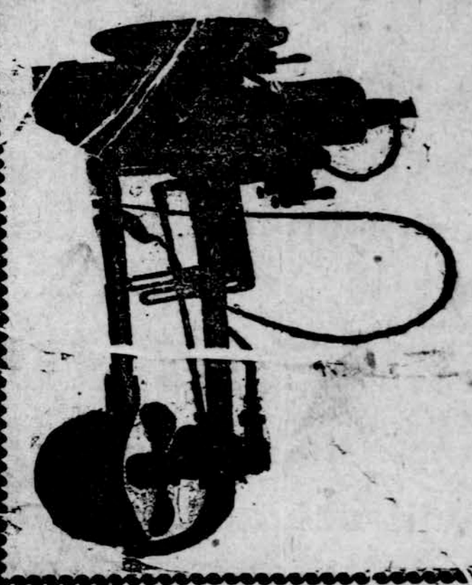

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